WALKER'S

HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE:

OR,

Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge.

FOR MAY, 1806.

[*Annexed is an excellent Likeneſs of SIR J. B. WARREN, K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. thro' whoſe Vigilance and Exertions, the French Admiral LINOIS, with the Marengo, of eighty, and the Belle Poule, of forty Guns, being the remainder of the Squadron which had committed ſo much Depredation on Britiſh Commerce in the Eaſt Indies, have been captured on the 15th of March laſt.*]

Memoirs of JAMES BARRY, Eſq.
(With a Portrait.)

JAMES BARRY, eſq. the termination of whoſe mortal career muſt be freſh in the recollection of our readers, was a native of Cork in this kingdom, and born in the year 1742. In the ſame city he had the advantage of a claſſical education, and was deſigned for the profeſſion of a catholic prieſt. This plan was probably abandoned in conſequence of his prepoſſeſſion for that art, which might *peculiarly* have been called *his own*. So early as in his nineteenth year, and unaſſiſted by any direct inſtruction in the principles of painting, he planned and executed a picture which alone would have tranſmitted his name to poſterity, and the fate of which was almoſt as remarkable as that of its author.

The picture was founded on an old tradition relative to the firſt arrival of St. Patrick the apoſtle of Ireland, on the ſea coaſt of Caſhel; where the fame of his preaching reached the ears of the ſovereign of that diſtrict, who on further inveſtigation, having ſatisfied himſelf in the truth of chriſtianity, profeſſed himſelf a diſciple; hence he is admitted by St. Patrick to the ſacrament of baptiſm: water being provided by his order, the king ſteps before the prieſt, who diſengaging his hand from the croſier, (which according to the manner of the times, was armed at the lower extremity with a ſpear,) in planting it to the ground, accidentally ſtrikes the foot of his illuſtrious convert. St. Patrick, abſorbed in the duties of his holy office, and unconſcious of what had happened, pours the water on his head. The monarch neither changes his poſture, nor ſuffers the pain from the wound for a moment to interrupt the ceremony: the guards expreſs their aſtoniſhment in geſtures, and one of them is prepared with his lifted battle-axe to avenge the injury by ſlaying the prieſt, while he is reſtrained by another, who points to the unchanged aſpect and demeanour of the ſovereign; the female attendants are engaged, ſome kneeling in ſolemn admiration of the prieſt, and others alarmed, and trembling at the effuſion of the royal blood. The moment of baptiſm, rendered ſo critical and awful by the circumſtance of the king's foot being pierced with the ſpear, is that which mr. Barry choſe for

for the display of his art; and few stories, it is presumed, have been selected with greater felicity, or with greater scope for the skill and ingenuity of the artist. The heroic patience of the king, the devotional abstraction of the saint, and the mixed emotions of the spectators, form a combined and comprehensive model of imitation, and convey a suitable idea of the genius of one, who self instructed, and at nineteen, conceived the execution of so grand a design. Having embodied the story on canvas, he proceeded to Dublin, and arrived on the eve of an exhibition of pictures at the society in this capital, which was the parent of that afterwards established in London, for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. Without recommendation, and accompanied only by a friend and schoolfellow, he obtained leave to have his picture exhibited. The general notice and approbation which it received, were in the highest degree grateful to the ears of mr. Barry, who was himself in the midst of the spectators, though unknown; and in that moment he was repaid for all the labour of his performance. Curiosity succeeded to the idle gaze of admiration; but as no one was able to give a satisfactory answer to the inquiries so loudly repeated for the author, the subject might have remained for some time longer in impenetrable obscurity, had not mr. Barry himself been impelled by an irresistible impulse publicly to proclaim his propriety in that picture. His pretensions, as might be expected, were treated with disdain, and Barry burst into tears of anger and vexation: but the insults which he received were the tribute due to the extraordinary merit of the painting, and must have proved an ample recompense to the author for his temporary mortification. Although no premium had been offered that year by advertisement, yet the Dublin society voted mr. Barry 20l. as a testimony of his merit. The picture itself was purchased by some members of the Irish parliament, and by them presented to that honourable house, as a monument of genius, and there it was unhappily consumed by the fire which some years afterwards destroyed the parliament house in Dublin. Only a few days after the exhibition of this picture the following letter, written by dr. Sleigh of Cork, to recommend the young painter, was delivered to mr. Barry by a gentleman who proved to be no other than the celebrated Edmund Burke: 'We do not know much of painting in this place; but we think mr. Barry's picture a work of genius, and even a fine production, independent of the disadvantages under which it was painted.' The result of this interview was an intimate acquaintance between mr. Burke and mr. Barry. The following anecdote is related of one of their earlier conversations: in a dispute upon taste, mr. Barry quoted, by way of authority, '*the Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful*,' which mr. Burke playfully disparaged as a mean performance, and no authority at all: upon this mr. Barry, whose natural pertinacity was not likely to be removed by opposition on such a subject, burst into vehement expressions in favour of the treatise; until mr. Burke perceiving that the matter was likely to become more serious than he intended, suddenly replied, 'I know the work—I wrote it myself.' His antagonist sprung into his embrace, and then ran to a shelf and presented mr. Burke with a copy of the work, which he had entirely transcribed with his own hand. In the mean time mr. Burke saw the necessity of his friend's proceeding to London, and thence to Italy;—and he had already meditated the accomplishment of both these objects, to which the stern independence of mr. Barry presented the strongest obstacle: for though he was himself eager to visit the metropolis, yet he curbed his impatience, until, by his own exertions, and the most servile drudgery of his profession, he had acquired a fund to defray the expenses of his journey. After the lapse of many months, he was at length prevailed upon to accompany mr. Richard Burke, the brother of his friend, then on his way to London, who, it was

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added, would be able to render mr. Barry ſome ſervice in England. On his arrival in the metropolis, he was introduced to ſir Joſhua Reynolds, who afterwards domeſticated him into his own family, and extended every poſſible encouragement to his profeſſional ſtudies. It was at this time that he had the opportunity of aſſociating with dr. Johnſon, dr. Goldſmith, and other celebrated characters; while, by the produce of his labours, he was left at liberty to expatiate over the wide field of ideal perfection, for it was perfection only, which could ſatisfy the ardour of his imagination. In cultivating the general principles of improvement, and in the enjoyment of mr. Burke's friendſhip and ſociety, (for he had then returned to England,) mr. Barry may be ſaid to have paſſed ſome of the happieſt hours of his exiſtence; ſtill months, and even years glided away, and the ſchools of Italy were left unexplored. This conſideration was often preſent to the recollection of mr. Burke, who no ſooner came into adminiſtration along with the marquis of Rockingham, than he, together with ſir Joſhua Reynolds, procured for mr. Barry the means of travelling. In conſequence of this arrangement, which was equally honourable to all the parties concerned, mr. Barry proceeded to Italy. Hitherto mr. Barry's life had been more than uſually proſperous: not only had his firſt unaſſiſted effort in the profeſſion been eminently ſucceſsful, but he had alſo obtained the notice and protection of men whoſe patronage alone was honour! By this means he was enabled to proſecute his ſtudies with unabated ardour. He had the opportunity afforded him of viſiting Italy; and, as if to complete his utmoſt ambition, even there it was reſerved for him to render an eſſential ſervice to his country, by vindicating her from the aſperſions of ſome of the greateſt names on the continent. This he did in the work entitled '*An Inquiry into the real and imaginary Obſtructions to the Acquiſition of the Arts in England*: which he publiſhed in the year 1775, ſoon after his return to England. This work was written in reply to abbé Winckelman, who in a recent publication, had followed abbé du Bos and preſident Monteſquieu in aſſigning limits to the genius of the Engliſh, and affixing an appropriate character of heavineſs and want of fancy, deduced from phyſical cauſes. It is a ſyſtem of clear and manly argument, whoſe leaſt praiſe is, that it is an able expoſition of miſtakes committed by theſe celebrated names. —Mr. Barry's firſt painting, after his excurſion to Italy, was '*Venus riſing from the ſea*;' a production not inferior to any of the efforts of his pencil, and which by ſome judges has been pronounced to be his beſt. Two years after mr. Barry's return from Italy, he was elected royal academician; and, in the year 1786, profeſſor of painting to the royal academy. This appointment, highly honourable in itſelf, and which might have been deemed the ſummit of his wiſhes, was, on the contrary, productive of nothing but unhappineſs. Original, and, in many reſpects, extremely ſingular, in his opinions, he propoſed changes and innovations which could not conſiſtently be complied with, and by theſe means he often ſubjected himſelf to the pain of a refuſal. His great object was to appropriate a fund, accumulated from the receipts of exhibitions, to form a gallery of the old maſters for the uſe of the pupils. In this, and in many other efforts which he made with the ſame view, he entirely failed; ſo that by continual oppoſition, he at length rendered himſelf ſo obnoxious to the jealouſy of his brethren, that early in March 1799, a body of charges was received by the council at the royal academy, againſt the profeſſor of painting; upon which the following reſolution was paſſed: '*that the charges and information were ſufficiently important to be laid before the whole body of academicians to be examined; and if they coincide in opinion, the heads of thoſe charges to be then communicated to the profeſſor of painting.*' This was intimated to mr. Barry by order of the council. On the 19th of March, the academy received

ceived the minutes of the council reſpecting the charges, and referred them to a committee elected for the purpoſe. The academy met again the 15th of April, to receive the report of the committee, when mr. Barry aroſe, and demanded to be furniſhed with a copy of the report. This being denied, he proteſted againſt the injuſtice of the whole proceedings, and withdrew, declaring in plain terms, that '*if they acted in conjunction with his enemies, without giving him the opportunity of anſwering for himſelf, and refuting the charges alledged againſt him, he ſhould be aſhamed to belong to the academy.*' Having withdrawn, mr. Barry was removed by a vote from the profeſſor's chair, and by a ſubſequent vote expelled the academy. The whole proceedings were then laid before his majeſty, who was pleaſed to approve them, and mr. Barry was accordingly ſtruck off from the roll of academicians. Upon the circumſtances of this tranſaction we forbear to dilate: it was deciſive as to his future proſpects. The principal monument of mr. Barry's reputation as an artiſt, is his ſeries of ſix pictures, repreſenting the progreſs of ſociety and civilization among mankind,' in the great room of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. in the Adelphi. It had been propoſed by ſir Joſhua Reynolds, and other eminent painters, including mr. Barry, to decorate the cathedral church of St. Paul with original paintings on ſacred ſubjects, in the manner of the churches in Italy. In conſequence of the failure of this propoſition, mr. Barry made the voluntary offer to furniſh the ſeries of allegorical paintings, to adorn the great room of the ſociety. This elaborate performance, perhaps the moſt conſiderable of any ever undertaken on the ſame diſintereſted principle, was completed in ſeven years. The two largeſt pictures are each forty two feet in length: one repreſents '*the Victors at the Olympic Games*;' the other, '*Elyſium.*' The other deſigns exhibited 'mankind in a ſavage ſtate:' 'A Grecian harveſt home;' 'Navigation;' and 'the ſociety of arts.' Theſe paintings undoubtedly indicate the genuine marks of genius, and that of no ordinary ſtamp:—The excellence is ſo uncommon, and the defects are ſo trivial, that '*the progreſs of civilization*' will diſtinguiſh the name of Barry among celebrated artiſts to the lateſt times. Mr. B. afterwards publiſhed an 8vo volume, explanatory of the ſeries; and in 1793, a letter to the ſociety, in which he advertiſed engravings of the ſeveral pictures. Beſides theſe pieces, mr. B is the author of 'A letter to the Dilettanti ſociety,' printed in the ſupplement to the new edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, 1798, in which was conſidered the beſt method to be uſed for the preſervation of pictures. From the period of his expulſion from the academy, the life of mr. Barry preſents little variety of incident. He appears to have been abſorbed in the proud independence of a mind yet unbroken and unſubdued. During his latter years he occupied a ruinous houſe, in Caſtle-ſtreet, Oxford-road, in which he reſided alone; with his own hands ſupplying all his wants, and performing all domeſtic offices. Abſtemious in his diet, frugal in his habits, and negligent in his perſon; there was little in his appearance to attract the obſervation of congenial minds; nevertheleſs he ſtill numbered among his friends, ſome who, through all its diſguiſes, could recognize the flame of that genius, which was not yet extinguiſhed. It has been obſerved, that the whole of the ſlender means which mr. B. poſſeſſed, may be traced to that ſociety of which, on preſenting it with his invaluable paintings, he was elected a perpetual member. He received on that occaſion the gold medal and 200 guineas; and the exhibition of his paintings to the public, authoriſed by the ſociety, produced 700*l.* in addition; and theſe ſums together made almoſt the total property he left. During the laſt ſummer, ſome members of the ſame ſociety, regretting the uncomfortable manner of life which he had adopted, and foreſeeing the increaſing

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difficulties to which he might be expo ſed, commenced a ſubſcription, with the view to obtain for him an annuity. By the exertions of the earl of Radnor and other zealous members, (the ſociety itſelf contributing 100 guineas on the occaſion,) the ſum of nearly 1000l. was rapidly collected; and in conſideration of this ſum, ſir Robert Peele, at a meeting of the ſubſcribers, liberally offered to ſecure an annuity of 120l. during mr. Barry's life, he being at that time 66 years of age. But mr. Barry was not permitted to enjoy the benefit deſigned for him by his friends; for in the month of February laſt he was attacked by a paralytic ſtroke: this happened at an eating houſe, from whence he was removed almoſt in an inſenſible ſtate to the houſe of Joſeph Bonomi, eſq. artiſt, Great Pitchfield ſtreet, where he died the 22d of the ſame month, having experienced thoſe conſolations to which he muſt long have been a ſtranger in his own ſolitary abode.

Sir Robert Peele, on being apprized of mr. Barry's death, and of the indigence in which he died, immediately offered 200l. out of the 1000l. now become his own, to defray the expenſe of a public interment in St. Paul's; and in order to give greater effect to the ſolemnity, he propoſed the following motion in the ſociety of arts on the 5th of March:—'that permiſſion be given to place the body of mr. Barry in the great room of the ſociety, the night previous to his interment, as the laſt tribute in the power of the ſociety to offer to the remains of *the illuſtrious artiſt to whoſe labours it is indebted for the ſeries of claſſical paintings which adorn its walls*;' which motion, ſo honourable to his memory as an artiſt, was unanimouſly carried.—The funeral having been fixed for Friday the 14th of March, the body lay in ſtate the preceding evening, and was attended by great numbers of the members of the ſociety, together with their friends; and the whole repreſented an awful and impreſſive ſpectacle. At one o'clock on the Friday the funeral proceſſion took place at St. Paul's; the ſervice was performed in the chapel near the weſt door of the cathedral; and from thence the body was taken to the ſouth eaſt corner of the crypt under the cathedral; where it was finally depoſited between the remains of ſir Chriſtopher Wren and ſir Joſhua Reynolds. Previous to his laſt illneſs, mr. Barry was engaged in painting the Origin of Evil, Grief, Pain, &c. which he is ſaid to have completed.—He has alſo left an unfiniſhed *portrait of lord Nelſon*. In mr. Barry's productions there are generally to be found ſome eccentricities both in ſentiment and expreſſion. Neverthleſs he was a maſter in his art, and muſt be numbered among thoſe artiſts who are deſtined to perpetuity, whoſe works now conſtitute a chief ornament of the Britiſh metropolis, and will be the admiration of poſterity.

Varieties, Literary and Philoſophical.

ADVICES recently received from Naples, contain further details relative to the unrolling of the manuſcripts diſcovered at Herculaneum:—eleven perſons are at preſent employed in unrolling and copying. The manuſcripts hitherto inſpected amount to about 140, eight of which have already been interpreted and tranſmitted to the miniſter Seratti, that they may be examined by the academy, and ordered to be printed.

A work of recent travels through Great Britain and Ireland, by m. Goede, has lately appeared in Germany, and has excited great attention.—It is ſaid to abound in the moſt enlightened views, and to contain the moſt accurate information relative to theſe kingdoms, and to be written in a ſtyle which cannot fail to merit an Engliſh tranſlation. The laſt foreign work on the ſtate of England was, we believe, by Archenholz.

Brigade major Reide has juſt completed a new edition of his valuable Treatiſe on the Duty of Infantry Officers, and an Elucidation of the preſent Syſtem of Military Diſcipline; a work

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of which there has been eight editions in England, and nearly as many in Ireland. The ſame gentleman has lately publiſhed the ninth edition of the Treatiſe on Military Finance, in which is detailed many official documents relative to the pay and allowances of the Britiſh army.

Vindication of the Cow Pock.

In conſequence of the miſrepreſentations of the reſult of certain caſes of vaccine inoculation, and of the malicious induſtry which has been exerted to circulate thoſe miſrepreſentations, a committee of twenty five active intelligent members of the royal Jennerian ſociety was appointed to enquire into their validity, and they have made their report in the following terms:

'The medical council of the royal Jennerian ſociety, having been informed that various caſes had occurred, which excited prejudices againſt vaccine inoculation, and tended to check the progreſs of that important diſcovery in the kingdom, appointed a committee of twenty-five of their members to enquire, not only into the nature and truth of ſuch caſes, but alſo into the evidence reſpectiug inſtances of ſmall-pox, alledged to have occurred twice in the ſame perſon.

'In conſequence of this reference, the committee made diligent inquiry into the hiſtory of a number of caſes, in which it was ſuppoſed that the vaccination had failed to prevent the ſmall-pox, and alſo of ſuch caſes of ſmall-pox as were ſtated to have happened ſubſequently to the natural or inoculated ſmall-pox.

'In the courſe of their examination the committee learned, that opinions and aſſertions had been advanced and circulated, which charged the cow-pox with rendering patients liable to particular diſeaſes, frightful in their appearance, and hitherto unknown, and judging ſuch opinions to be connected with the queſtion as to the efficacy of the practice, they thought it incumbent upon them to examine alſo into the validity of theſe injurious ſtatements reſpecting vaccination.

'After a very minute inveſtigation of theſe ſubjects, the reſult of their inquiries has been ſubmitted to the medical council; and from the report of the committee it appears:

I. 'That moſt of the caſes which have been urged in proof of the inefficacy of vaccination, and which have been the ſubject of public attention and converſation, are either wholly unfounded or groſsly miſrepreſented.

II. 'That other caſes, brought forward as inſtances of the failure of vaccination to prevent the ſmall-pox, are now allowed, by the very perſons who firſt related them, to have been erroneouſly ſtated.

III. 'That the ſtatements of the greater part of thoſe caſes have been already carefully inveſtigated, ably diſcuſſed, and fully refuted, by different writers on the ſubject.

IV. 'That notwithſtanding the moſt inconteſtable proofs of ſuch miſrepreſentations, a few medical men have perſiſted in repeatedly bringing the ſame unfounded and refuted reports and miſrepreſentations before the public, thus perverſely and diſingenuouſly labouring to excite prejudices againſt vaccination.

V. 'That in ſome printed accounts adverſe to vaccination, in which the writers had no authenticated facts to ſupport the opinions they advanced, nor any reaſonable arguments to maintain them, the ſubject has been treated with indecent and diſguſting levity; as if the good or evil of ſociety were fit objects for ſarcaſm and ridicule.

VI. 'That when the practice of vaccination was firſt introduced and recommended by dr. Jenner, many perſons who had never ſeen the effects of the vaccine fluid on the human ſyſtem, who were almoſt wholly unacquainted with the hiſtory of vaccination, the characteriſtic marks of the genuine vesicle, and the cautions neceſſary to be obſerved in the management of it, and were therefore incompetent to decide whether patients were properly vaccinated or not, nevertheleſs ventured to inoculate for the cow-pox.

VII. 'That many perſons have been declared duly vaccinated, when the operation was performed in a very negligent

ligent and unſkilful manner, and when the inoculator did not afterwards ſee the patients, and therefore could not aſcertain whether infection had taken place or not; and that to this cauſe are certainly to be attributed many of the caſes adduced in proof of the inefficacy of cow-pox.

VIII. 'That ſome caſes have been brought before the committee, on which they could form no deciſive opinion, for the want of neceſſary information as to the regularity of the preceding vaccination, or the reality of the ſubſequent appearance of the ſmall-pox.

IX. 'That it is admitted by the committee, that a few caſes have been brought before them, of perſons having the ſmall pox, who had apparently paſſed through the cow-pox in a regular way.

X. 'That caſes, ſupported by evidence equally ſtrong, have been alſo brought before them, of perſons who, after having regularly paſſed through the ſmall-pox, either by inoculation or natural infection, have had the diſeaſe a ſecond time.

XI. 'That in many caſes, in which the ſmall-pox has occurred a ſecond time, after inoculation or the natural diſeaſe, ſuch recurrence has been particularly ſevere, and often fatal; whereas, when it appeared after vaccination, the diſeaſe has generally been ſo mild, as to loſe ſome of its characteriſtic marks, and in many inſtances to render its exiſtence doubtful.

XII. 'That it is a fact well aſcertained, that in ſome particular ſtates of certain conſtitutions, whether vaccine or variolous matter be employed, a local diſeaſe only will be excited by inoculation, the conſtitution remaining unaffected; yet that matter taken from ſuch local vaccine or variolous puſtule is capable of producing a general and perfect diſeaſe.

XIII. 'That if a perſon, bearing the ſtrongeſt and moſt indubitable marks of having had the ſmall-pox, be repeatedly inoculated for that diſeaſe, a puſtule may be produced, the matter of which will communicate the diſeaſe to thoſe who have not been previouſly infected.

XIV. 'That, although it is difficult to determine preciſely the number of exceptions to the practice, the medical council are fully convinced, that the failure of vaccination, as a preventative of the ſmall-pox, is a very rare occurrence.

XV. 'That of the immenſe number who have been vaccinated in the army and navy, in different parts of the united kingdom, and in every quarter of the globe, ſcarcely any inſtances of ſuch failure have been reported to the committee, but thoſe which are ſaid to have occurred in the metropolis or its vicinity.

XVI. 'That the medical council are fully aſſured, that in very many places, in which the ſmall-pox raged with great violence, the diſeaſe has been ſpeedily and effectually arreſted in its progreſs, and in ſome populous cities almoſt wholly exterminated, by the practice of vaccination.

XVII. 'That the practice of inoculation for the ſmall pox, on its firſt introduction into this country, was oppoſed and very much retarded, in conſequence of miſrepreſentations and arguments drawn from aſſumed facts, and of miſcarriages ariſing from the want of correct information, ſimilar to thoſe now brought forward againſt vaccination, ſo that nearly fifty years elapſed before a ſmall-pox inoculation was fully eſtabliſhed.

XVIII. 'That by a reference to the bills of mortality, it will appear that, to the unfortunate neglect of vaccination, and to the prejudices raiſed againſt it, we may, in a great meaſure, attribute the loſs of nearly two thouſand lives by the ſmall-pox, in the metropolis alone, within the preſent year.

XIX. 'That the few inſtances of failure, either in the inoculation of the cow-pox, or of the ſmall-pox, ought not to be conſidered as objections to either practice, but merely as deviations from the ordinary courſe of nature.

XX. 'That, from all the facts

which they have been able to collect, it appears to the medical council, that the cow-pox is generally mild and harmleſs in its effects; and no inſtance has come to their knowledge in which there was reaſon to admit that vaccine inoculation had, of itſelf, produced any new or dangerous diſeaſe, as has been ignorantly and unwarrantably aſſerted; but that the few caſes which have been alledged againſt this opinion, may be fairly attributed to other cauſes.

XXI. 'That if a compariſon be made between the effects of vaccination, and thoſe of inoculation for the ſmall-pox, it would be neceſſary to take into account the greater number of perſons who have been vaccinated within a given time, it being probable that within the laſt ſeven years, nearly as many perſons have been inoculated for the cow-pox, as were ever inoculated for the ſmall-pox, ſince the practice was introduced into the kingdom.

XXII. 'That many well-known cutaneous diſeaſes, and ſome ſcrophulous complaints, have been repreſented as the effects of vaccine inoculation, when in fact they originated from other cauſes, and in many inſtances occurred long after vaccination; but that ſuch diſeaſes are infinitely leſs frequent after vaccination, than after either the natural or inoculated ſmall-pox.'

Mr. John Mann, of Bradford, has invented a muſical inſtrument, upon an entirely new conſtruction, which he calls the orcheſtrino. Its outward appearance reſembles the grand horizontal piano-forte; but the brilliant power, and richneſs of its tones, ſtand unrivalled by any ſtringed inſtrument played with keys: it has the power of retaining the ſound for any length of time, in the manner of the organ; and its tones have the effect of violins, violas, and violoncellos together.

The Pruſſian government has lately ordered a prize-medal to be ſtruck, for the purpoſe of promoting vaccine inoculation. The value of the gold one is 50 ducats, and the ſilver one weighs 8 ounces. On one ſide is a buſt of the king, with this circumſcription:—'*Fredericus Wilhelmus Rex Pater Patriæ.*' The reverſe contains a cow, carrying the goddeſs of health through the ſea, and is repreſented as juſt reaching the ſhore. The circumſcription is '*In ſe ſuprema ſalus.*'

Dr. Gall has met with the ſame flattering reception at Copenhagen, as at Jena, Berlin, Dreſden, and other cities in Germany. He has read two courſes of lectures on his craniology, during which he exhibited two remarkable ſculls, viz. the ſcull of biſhop Abſalom, (which is preſerved in the cabinet of curioſities at Copenhagen,) and that of general Wurmſer. In both theſe the organ of courage was very diſtinctly marked; but no trace of it was diſcoverable in that of Axlinger the poet. A caſt of biſhop Abſalom's buſt has been taken. Dr. Gall intends to pay a viſit to the anatomiſts at Paris, before he publiſhes his long-expected ſyſtem.

Dr. Struve has contrived an apparatus to ſhew by means of galvaniſm whether the appearance of death be real. This will be eſteemed a diſcovery of conſiderable importance, by thoſe who reflect on the ſatisfaction which recovery from apparent death muſt give to the friends of the individual ſuppoſed to be dead.

The Ruſſian circumnavigator, captain Kruſenſtern, who, after his return from a voyage round the world, had conveyed the Ruſſian ambaſſador Raſanow to Japan, is, after remaining ſeven months in that country, returned to Kamtſchatka.

Dr. Gauſs, of Brunſwick, has communicated to the Gottingen ſociety the reſult of his obſervations of the new planet Harding, or Juno, and the elements of its orbit, calculated from his own obſervations, and thoſe of meſſrs. Zach and Olbers.

Mr. Gieſecke, a Pruſſian mineralogiſt, who has been a conſiderable time at Copenhagen, is about to be employed by government on a voyage to Greenland, where he is to paſs ſome years in examining that country, its mineralogy and geology. Hitherto the Moravian religious

religious miſſionaries have alone been able to reſolve to live ſome years in that country for the converſion of the natives: it will be no little honour to the ſciences, if m. Gieſecke ſhall bring himſelf to make a like ſacrifice of their advancement.

M. Canova, the celebrated ſculptor, is engaged in erecting at Vienna, a ſplendid mauſoleum of the arch-ducheſs Chriſtina, an immenſe compoſition of eight marble figures, larger than life; the models and execution of which have been long admired at Rome, where they were formed. M. Canova, before his departure from Rome, exhibited a coloſſal group, repreſenting Theſeus combating with a Centaur. This group is to be executed in marble for the city of Milan. The artiſts and connoiſſeurs of Rome ſeem to eſteem this work ſuperior to every other which has been executed by this ingenious and indefatigable artiſt.

According to the report of the miniſter of public inſtruction, there is at preſent in Ruſſia 494 inſtitutions for education, directed by 1475 maſters, and attended by 33,434 ſcholars. The expenſe of theſe eſtabliſhments coſts government annually almoſt two millions of roubles. Among theſe are not reckoned thoſe of the corps of cadets, or for pages, the acadamy of arts, the ſchools of commerce, nor the inſtitution for female education. Thoſe who know the ſtate in which Ruſſian education was at the acceſſion of Alexander, may judge by this detail what he has done towards enlightening his vaſt empire.

Mr. Sesſken has lately, after much labour, ſupplied the obſervatory of Lilienthal with two mirrors of 15 feet focus, and 11 inches aperture. They bear the magnifying power of 2000 on proper ſubjects.

Robertſon, the celebrated aëronaut who aſcended from Peterſburgh laſt year, is endeavouring to obtain the neceſſary aſſiſtance at that place for the conſtruction of an air-balloon on a very large ſcale; he propoſes that it ſhall be 732 feet in diameter, which he calculates will carry up 37 ton, and which he ſuppoſes, therefore, will eaſily ſupport 50 people, and all neceſſary accommodations for them. It is to have attached to it a veſſel furniſhed with maſts, ſails, and every other article requiſite for navigating the ſea in caſe of accidents, and provided with a cabin for the aeronants, properly fitted up, gallery for cooking, proper ſtores for ſtowing proviſions, and ſeveral other conveniencies. To render the aſcent more ſafe, it is to take up another ſmaller balloon within it, and a parachute, which will render the deſcent perfectly gentle, if the outer balloon burſts. From its conſtruction it will be calculated to remain in the air ſeveral weeks.

A curious bronze bas-relief of a boy riding on a dolphin, diſcovered at Colcheſter, has been exhibited before the ſociety of antiquarians, at one of their late meetings. At another meeting, ſeveral ſilver coins of Edward III. and two Roman copper coins (one of Claudius), were exhibited. The latter were found in the bed of the Thames, oppoſite Sion-houſe, near Kew. The drawings and paintings diſcovered in repairing the walls of St. Stephen's chapel were alſo diſplayed. They are about three feet by two, and conſiſt of ſeveral perſons around a table in one compartment; in the other, of three female figures, with an *aureola*, indicative of their ſainthip. Both the male and female countenances have the air of Normans.

The following is a method of preparing a luminous bottle, which will give ſufficient light during the night to admit of the hour been eaſily ſeen on the dial of a watch:—'A phial of clear white glaſs, of a long form, ſhould be choſen, and ſome fine olive-oil ſhould be heated to ebullition in another veſſel. A bit of phoſphorus, the ſize of a pea, ſhould be thrown into the phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it, till the phial is one third filled. The phial muſt now be carefully corked, and when it is to be uſed, it ſhould be unſtopped, to admit the external air, and cloſed again. The empty ſpace of the phial will then appear luminous, and give as much light as a dull ordi-

nary lamp. Each time that the light diſappears, on removing the ſtopper it will inſtantly reappear. In cold weather the bottle ſhould be warmed in the hands before the ſtopper is removed.—A phial thus prepared may be uſed every night for ſix months.

Three inſtitutions for the promotion of natural philoſophy and the arts, have been lately eſtabliſhed in the united ſtates of America. The firſt is an academy of the fine arts, of which the firſt idea is due to mr. Livingſton. The public were ſo ſenſible of its importance, that long before the arrival of the plaiſter of Paris caſts, which he preſented to the infant ſociety, the number of ſubſcribers, at 25 piaſtres each, amounted to 280. The ſecond inſtitution is a botanic garden in the neighbourhood of New York; as yet but a ſmall part of the vegetable kingdom are to be ſeen in it, but the admirers of botany haſten to ſend to it every intereſting plant which is to be found in their vicinity.—The charter of incorporation of the ſubſcribers, is entirely conformable to the views of the founders of this garden of plants, and, according to cuſtom, enſures the permanency of the eſtabliſhment: when the hot-houſes are finiſhed, it is expected, that the collection of every thing rare and moſt intereſting produced by the ſouthern ſtates, will be completed. The third inſtitution is an agricultural ſociety, eſtabliſhed at Waſhington, under the ſpecial protection of government. The preſident of the united ſtates, who is a moſt enlightened agriculturiſt, the chief men of the adminiſtration, the ſenators, and the deputies of congreſs, are all members of it officially.

M. Pully, a French chemiſt, has lately employed himſelf in analyſing dr. James's powder; and as the reſult of many experiments, he ſays of nineteen parts of James's powder there are of

	Parts.
Oxyd of antimony	7
Phoſphat of lime	4
Sulphat of potaſh	4½
Free potaſh, containing oxyd of antimony	3½

To recompoſe this powder, he takes

Sulphat of antimony	2
Calcined phoſphat of lime	1½
Nitrat of potaſh	4
	7½

Theſe ſubſtances are to be pulverized, mixed, and triturated. They are then to be put into a crucible, which is to be cloſed, and ſtrongly heated. During this operation, the oxygen of the nitric acid, acting upon the ſulphur of the antimony, converts it into ſulphuric acid, which unites with a portion of the potaſh, and forms ſulphat of potaſh; the reſt of the free potaſh retains antimony oxydated at the minimum. The white powder which remains in the crucible is the ſame as that known by the name of James's powder.

Mr. Carr, who has already favoured the world with his Stranger in France, and with his Travels round the Baltic, has lately made the Tour of Ireland, and is now preparing an account of this almoſt unknown country, which he intends to publiſh under the title of *The Stranger in Ireland*. The work will make one elegant volume quarto, ſimilar to *The Northern Summer*, and will be embelliſh d with a variety of engravings by Medland from drawings by mr. Carr.

Miſs Owenſon, a native and reſident of the north of Ireland, and authoreſs of the novel of the Novice of St. Dominic, is engaged on another work relative to the Domeſtic State of the Yeomanry of Ireland, a ſubject which ſhe intends to relate in a Paſtoral Tale, to be called *The Wild Iriſh Girl*.

A variety of lives of lord Nelſon have been announced from the price of ſix-pence to one hundred guineas.

Mr. George Smart, who lately received from the ſociety of arts, &c. the gold medal for his invention of an apparatus for ſweeping chimneys without the aid of boys, has lately given to the public a deſcription of an improved lathe, by means of which tent-poles, and things of a ſimilar kind, after they are ſawn into an octagonal figure, are with great diſpatch turned into ſmooth and ſtraight cylinders

He ſays, that by this machine a pole of yellow deal, five feet and a half long, and two inches in diameter, can be turned from an octagonal priſm to a perfect cylinder in half a minute, and an aſh-pole, of the ſame ſize, in one minute. Two men to turn the wheel, and one to work the tools, will turn ſix hundred deal-poles in twelve hours.

A ſpear-head, found at Gringley Carrs Common, Nottingham, has been exhibited before the ſociety of antiquaries. It is ſaid to be of Roman origin, and to have been made of Corinthian braſs. Mr. Lyſons, on the ſame evening, furniſhed ſome facts reſpecting the origin and hiſtory of ſugar: from theſe it appears that the ancients had nothing but honey; and that till about the year 620 of the preſent æra ſugar cane was wholly unknown. The diſcovery is aſcribed to a Venetian, who called it honey-cane. It is only about 200 years ſince refined ſugar was introduced into Europe from China by the Portugueſe and Engliſh. Dr. Garthſhore has exhibited before this learned body a letter from Mary de Medicis, queen of France, to her daughter Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles the firſt. According to the cuſtom of thoſe times, it was ſealed with two ſeals united by a narrow tape or ribbon.

Mr. Nicholſon has invented a ſecret lock of more than ſix thouſand combinations: it poſſeſſes the following requiſites: 1. That certain parts of the lock are variable in poſition through a great number of combinations, only one of which will allow the lock to be opened or ſhut. 2. This laſt combination is variable at the pleaſure of the poſſeſſor. 3. It is not poſſible, after the lock is cloſed and the combination diſturbed, for any one, not even the maker himſelf, to diſcover by any examination what may be the proper ſituation of the parts required to open it. 4. Trials of this nature will not injure the work. 5. It requires no key; and, 6. It is as eaſily opened in the dark as in the light. This lock conſiſts of four wheels, and by adding a fifth, the combinations would be increaſed to nearly ſixty thouſand.

Mr. Robert Harrup has made ſome experiments which ſeem to prove that the ſmut in wheat exiſts in the ſeeds, and is greatly remedied by being ſteeped in lime previouſly to its being ſowed.

M. Curaudeau has given two methods of purifying oil:—the firſt is, 'To one hundred parts of rape-oil one part of ſulphuric acid is to be added, diluted with ſix times its weight of water; the mixture ſhould be ſtrongly agitated, and as ſoon as this is completely finiſhed, it is left till the oil becomes clear, and when it is perfectly clear the purification is effected.' The action of the ſulphuric acid in this proceſs conſiſts in depriving the oil of all its humidity, though it is itſelf mixed with water, and in ſeparating from it a ſubſtance, the preſence of which diminiſhes the energy of the combuſtion of the oil, covers the wick with charcoal, and produces much ſmoke; on the abſtraction of theſe principles, which are foreign to the oil, depends its quality of giving a good light. The ſecond method is, 'To one hundred parts of rape-ſeed oil ten parts of water are to be put, to which has been added one part of wheaten flour; the mixture is to be well agitated, and then to be heated until all the water has been evaporated, or till the oil has ceaſed to have any union with the ſubſtances which is held in ſuſpenſion.' M. Curaudeau was led to this experiment from what is obſervable in the ſauce called melted butter, which when too much boiled is ſeparated into the thick part that occupies the bottom of the veſſel, while the other part is clear, and floats above. The lower part is the caſeous part of the butter united with the flour that has been added, and which the action of the fire has ſeparated from the oil. The upper ſubſtance is the butter deprived of all foreign matter, and is in fact purified butter.

The following reſults have been given from experiments made on the torpedo by meſſrs Humbolt and Gay Luſſac:

Luſſac: 1. Though the ſtrength of the torpedo is far inferior to that of the gymnotus, it is equally capable of cauſing painful ſenſations. 2. The gymnotus gives the moſt violent ſhocks, without any exterior movement of the eyes, the head, or the fins; but the torpedo ſuffered a convulſive movement of the pectoral fins each time it gave a ſhock. 3. The powers of theſe fiſh cannot be excited at pleaſure; they muſt be irritated before they will give a ſhock; of courſe the action depends on the will of the animal. 4. The ſhock is felt as well on touching with one finger a ſingle ſurface of the electric organs, as on applying the two hands to the two ſurfaces at once. 5. When an inſulated perſon touches the torpedo with a ſingle finger, the contact muſt be immediate, as no ſhock will be felt if a conducting body, of metal for example, be interpoſed between the finger and the organ of the fiſh; but if both hands are uſed, one touching the fiſh, and the other the metal, a ſevere ſhock will be felt. 6. The moſt ſenſible electrometer manifeſts no electrical tenſion in the organs of the torpedo, in whatever way it is applied. The leaſt injury on the brain of the torpedo deſtroys its electric powers.

An inſtitution for the deaf and dumb, which has been eſtabliſhed within theſe few years, and deſerves the particular attention of enlightened men, exiſts at Kiel in Holſtein. It is under the direction of m. Pfingſten, a man of the moſt ſimple character, who was originally a drummer to a regiment. All his attainments are conſequently owing to his own exertions. He invented without any aid, his ſyſtem of inſtruction for the deaf and dumb, wich differs eſſentially from thoſe of m. de l'Epee and m. Sicard, of which he had never heard. The prince royal of Denmark, during his late viſit at Kiel, paid a viſit with a numerous retinue, to the inſtitution of m. Pfingſten. The German journals ſtate that his pupils underſtand from the mere motion of the lips all that is ſaid to them, and reply in writing or verbally. They add, that m. Pfingſten has likewiſe invented a telegraph, at which they may be employed with advantage to the ſtate.

Dr. Heirn, of Berlin, has publiſhed the following note relative to the ſhower of peaſe which is aſſerted to have fallen at Landſhut, in Sileſia.—'The privy counſellor Von Jetſchke has tranſmitted to me a certain quantity of the grains which fell at Landſhut, and in its vicinity, during a violent ſtorm. At urſt ſight, I took them to be ſeeds; but having ſoaked them in water, I diſcovered that they were tubercles, ſuch as are frequently ſeen growing at the roots of various plants. I was at a loſs to decide whether they were the produce of the *orchis*, the *ſpiræa filipendula*, or the *ranunculus ficaria*. M. Schröder, the apotheçary, ſoon convinced me that theſe turbercles belonging to the root of the *ficaria*. This plant, which Linnæus likewiſe calls *chelidonium minus*, delights in aquatic ſituations. An enormous accumulation of theſe roots was probably formed in a very confined cavity, whence they may have been carried by a whirlwind. In this caſe they muſt naturally have deſcended in a ſhower. Our celebrated chemiſt, Klaproth, has ſhewn me the firſt and ſecond volumes of the New Journal of Chemiſtry, publiſhed by Gehler, who there gives a very intereſting account of ſimilar ſhowers of peaſe or ſeed. For the reſt, theſe tubercles contain a farinaceous ſubſtance reſembling that which is extracted from potatoes, turnips, and other roots. It would be both uſeful and profitable to cultivators to make themſelves acquainted with the *ficaria*, and to avail themſelves of its valuable properties.'

The collection of antiques belonging to the king of Pruſſia, is much more numerous and important than is generally imagined.

Dr. Struve, a ſkilful phyſician of Gorlitz, has invented a machine, the object of which is to apply galvaniſm to the purpoſe of diſtinguiſhing real from apparent death.

The inſtitution for the deaf and dumb at Leipſick, is gradually becoming a moſt uſeful eſtabliſhment. It contains upwards of twenty pupils, who have all learned

learned to ſpeak diſtinctly, and the moſt forward of whom comprehend what is ſaid to them by the motion of the lips. They are inſtructed in religious knowledge, reading, writing, accounts, &c.

The celebrated dr. Gall was forbidden at Dreſden, to receive any females among the ſubſcribers to his lectures. He ſtill continues his peregrinations with a view to eſtabliſh his new doctrines. From Dreſden he proceeded to Torgau where he viſited with his uſual ſucceſs the hoſpital and the houſe of correction. From Torgau he repaired to Halle, and thence to Jena, where he had among his auditors the ducheſs Anna Amelia of Saxe Wiemer, who was accompanied by the venerable Wieland.

M. Benzenberg, profeſſor of phyſic and aſtronomy at Duſſeldorp, has given an account of twenty eight experiments made with balls well turned and poliſhed, which were cauſed to fall from a height of 262 French feet. At a medium they produced five lines deviation towards the eaſt, according to the determination of the plumb-line, and the theory gives four lines and ſix-tenths.—Theſe experiments were made in the coal-mines of Schebuſch, and are an additional proof of the rotatory movement of the earth.

M. Coulomb, who formerly made many experiments on the effects of friction, has publiſhed a Memoir on the Effect of Heat on Magnetiſm. At 200 degrees two-fifths of it are deſtroyed, and the whole at 700 degrees. Very intereſting intelligence may be ſoon expected from the expedition undertaken by captain Lewis and others in America, who aſcended the Miſſouri in ſearch of a paſſage to the South Sea.

The work of the governmental ſurvey in Erance has proceeded with great activity. Two thouſand perſons are ſaid to employed in it.

A Fragment.

THE night was uncommonly dark, the thunder rolled at a diſtance, and ſome large drops of rain patted on the falling honours of the wood: ſtill Cecilia ruſhed onward, equally regardleſs of the threatenings of the atmoſphere and the termination of the path.

The wind ſuddenly roſe, and daſhed the dry leaves in her face; the ſcreech-owl fearfully ſhrieked; and the thunder burſt in a tremendous clap over her head: the thick flaſhes of blue lightning ſerved but to render 'darkneſs viſible.'

Cecilia purſued her way, rather pleaſed than terrified that the elements were in uniſon with her feelings; the tempeſt without was peace to the tempeſt within her boſom, and the 'pelting of the pityleſs ſtorm' were totally diſregarded. A more awful clap of thunder, preceded by a vivid flaſh of lightning, which ſet fire to an aged oak by her ſide, arreſted her courſe. The conflagration diſcovered a magnificent pile of building—noble, though in ruins. Cecilia ruſhed paſt the blazing oak, and entered a low gothic door; ſhe proceeded through a long vaulted paſſage, frequently ſtumbling over the broken and mouldering images, once the ornament of the edifice. The paſſage conducted her to a ſpacious and lofty hall, the roof of which, being entire, afforded the miſerable Cecilia an aſylum from the drenching rain, which fell in torrents. She threw herſelf on the rugged pavement: the horrors of the paſt were indelibly fixed in her memory, the preſent were diſregarded. Abſorbed in melancholy, the hours paſſed unheeded till the ſound of a diſtant bell broke on the ſtillneſs of the night, and proclaimed the hour of one.

'Merciful Heaven!' exclaimed Cecilia, 'happy was I a few hours ſince—now what an awful reverſe! May my life, ſhort and innocent, this moment terminate; and oh, may this friendly ruin prove my tomb!' A gentle ſigh ſtole on her ear: ſhe ſtarted from the ground—the ſtorm was abated—the wind was huſhed, and the moon was ſhining with cloudleſs majeſty.—Cecilia looked around, and diſcovered

the

the figure of a man leaning againſt a pillar: his arms were folded, and his eyes fixed on her.—'Who are you?' cried the affrighted Cecilia—'whence come you?'

'Be under no apprehenſions, madam,' replied the ſtranger; 'your terror prevents your recognizing a friend, in the perſon of Edward, baron of Dunmore. Some few days ſince, returning from Scotland, the veſſel was drove on the Yorkſhire coaſt. I have left my ſervant ill at an inn, and was proceeding alone to Rippon, when the ſudden and violent ſtorm cauſed me to ſeek ſhelter in this ruin, which I imagine to be the remains of Fountain's Abbey. But ſuffer me, madam, to expreſs my aſtoniſhment at finding the beautiful counteſs of S——— expoſed alone to the horrors of ſuch a night, in ſuch a place. What diſtraction muſt her abſence cauſe to her adoring family!—what——'

'Pardon an interruption, my lord; you are in a deluſion: my family would rejoice if the lightning had ſpared me not. Alas! my preſence affords no pleaſure: no, diſguſt and horror would be the only ſenſations the aſſurance of my ſafety would excite; and on the matureſt deliberation, I am reſolved to return no more. You look ſurpriſed—well you may: excuſe theſe tears, they are the firſt I have ſhed ſince the certainty of my miſery. Well do I remember that lord Dunmore was the choſen friend, the beloved companion, of my loſt, my regretted, Frederick. To his candour, to his probity, I can truſt my ſad, ſad ſtory.'

The lord of Dunmore's heart beat—his voice faultered, while he aſſured her how much he was flattered by her kind remembrance. Once he had fondly hoped to have called this lady by his name. He made his declaration: ſhe kept him not in ſuſpenſe, but frankly owned her affections engaged. He could not but love her for this very frankneſs, though it rendered England inſupportable; yet an abſence of two years had not effaced her image from his heart. He determined to return to his native country, and endeavour to find happineſs in beholding her felicity. He did return—but how did he find her? abandoned to miſery, and wiſhing for death. He turned his eyes on the ſtill weeping Cecilia. The moon ſhone full on her face, which was pale as mountain ſnow. The big tears paced each other down her cheek, and fell unheeded on her boſom. The ſighs of tender agony agitated his manly form, and it was ſome moments ere he could tell her he ſhould think himſelf honoured by her confidence; when reſpectfully taking her hand, he led her to a ſort of bench near an opening in the wall. The moon, full orbed, quivering on the deluged plain, reflected an uncertain but delicate light.—The counteſs evidently endeavoured to compoſe herſelf, and ſuppreſſing a ſigh, ſaid—'I need not remind your lordſhip of our family compact when you quitted England. Our beloved Frederick was then blooming in health—my adored Fanny young and ſparkling, and innocent as young; I was admired and flattered by all, as ſomething more than mortal. Their blandiſhments I ſmiled at. One heart alone ſeemed worth poſſeſſing—that heart wsa mine, and I was, *was* moſt happy. I was united to the man my heart adored; and one ſmile of approbation from the animated countenance of lord S—— was more to me than the flattery of the whole world.

'Many had been the offers (ſome of them very ſplendid) made to my reſpected grandfather for me, yet was your lordſhip the only one I rejected with pain; and that heart muſt be deeply enamoured which *could* refuſe yours. Indeed I fervently wiſhed, ſince you could not be my huſband, that you might ſtill be Frederick's brother and mine: juſt ſuch a partner did I wiſh for my ſweet Fanny in a few years.

'I made her happy in freeing her from the reſtraints of ſchool, and taking her to reſide with me on my marriage: ſhe called me her kind angel, and appeared perfectly happy. Thus the firſt year paſſed in uninterrupted pleaſure:

sure: alas! the second was blotted by the melancholy, the untimely, and ever-deplored death of our dear Frederick. Yet, why do I regret him? rather ought I to rejoice that he has escaped the misery of beholding the ruin of his sister's peace—the destruction of his sister's honour.

'Fanny was too young to be introduced into the *beau-monde*; but was frequently one in my parties at home, and was much admired as a sprightly and amiable girl, who gave promise of becoming a most beautiful and accomplished woman. The love I bore her had, 'grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength;' but since the death, the violent death, of Frederick, I trembled lest disease or accident should deprive me of this lovely blossom, and was in agonies whenever chance detained her in her excursions, which she took alone, or only attended by a footman.

'Three months since, lord S——'s happiness seemed quite completed by the birth of a son, and I thought myself the most blessed of women. My boy throve—my strength and spirits began to return; yet lord S—— kept his own apartment. Yesterday he informed me he meant to be present at the York races. I went with him to his chamber, where he deposited some papers in his scrutoire, and locking the door, put the key in his pocket; as he said he did not wish any of the servants to enter the room in his absence. He soon after took an affectionate leave of Fanny and me, and rode off, attended by two servants.

'Early this evening, Fanny complained of a pain in her head, and said she would retire and endeavour to relieve it by indulgence. I accompanied her to her chamber, and staid till I saw her in bed. I then retired, at her desire, taking the light with me. At ten I went up to my dressing-room, with an intention of writing for an hour. There is a communication from this room to the chamber occupied by lord S——. The door stood ajar: I went to it, intending to shut it—when a glimmering light from the chimney excited my curiosity. I entered, and was astonished on observing persons in the bed. But how was that astonishment heightened at seeing lord S—— one of the persons! lord S——, whom I imagined to be miles distant. His arm encircled his companion's neck: who could that companion be? for a moment my thoughts glanced on my own maid; but I instantly rejected that idea, recollecting she had been with me from infancy, and had ever been humble and grateful. Could lord S—— have the effrontery to introduce an infamous woman into his own house? determined to see her face, I softly approached the bed. Her face was concealed in his bosom. My heart was frozen with horror on observing her night-clothes: I gently raised the lace of her cap, and discovered—merciful God!—my own sister, my idolized Fanny, fast asleep in the arms of my husband! though my heart-strings seemed to crack at the sight, I uttered no exclamation; but setting my candle on the table, rushed from the house, to which nothing shall tempt me to return—no, not even my beloved, my innocent boy. I will go to my dear grandfather's, and there await the hand of death, which I hope will not be tardy in striking me from the book of life.'

As the countess uttered the last words, a deep and hollow groan was breathed near the window they sat at. Cecilia caught lord Dunmore's arm, and looked round with caution.—— 'Fear nothing, madam,' said the earl: 'perhaps it is only a traveller, who, like ourselves, has taken shelter in these ruins; or it may be'—Another long-drawn groan, and a faint scuffle, apparently at no great distance, caused him to stop abruptly. A cloud passing over the moon deprived them of her friendly beams: a door was flung open, and the most terrifying groans again assailed their ears. Edward placed himself before the fainting countess, and demanded in a firm tone if any person was near? no answer being returned,

he

he advanced a ſtep forward, and the moon at that inſtant emerging, diſcovered the horrors of the interior apartment. * * * * *

Jan. 15, 1806.

The Diſintereſted Man. An Anecdote.

MR. ———, once a Nottinghamſhire peaſant, who paſſing through the different gradations of domeſtic ſervitude, in which too many acquire habits of ſelfiſhneſs and low cunning, gave ſuch a proof of ſcrupulous honour, and delicate tenderneſs, as for precept, as well as example, richly deſerves to be recorded; for it was an opportunity which moſt men would have ſeized for ſecuring independence, and under circumſtances in which the peace of a thouſand families is daily and irreparably injured, by a perverſe combination of folly and indecorum, with fraud and impudence.

The ſubject of our preſent article had, for ſome years, ſecured the eſteem of his maſter, and all who knew him, by integrity, diligence, and affability, ſet off the graces of a well-proportioned form, and a manly pleaſing countenance.

Thus enjoying general regard, and that firſt of ſatisfactions the approbation of his own heart, the tranquillity of his mind was ſuddenly interrupted by diſcovering, that he had unintentionally won the affections of a young lady in the family; rich, handſome, and accompliſhed, the ſiſter of his maſter; whom, of all women on earth, he would have preferred, had his ſtation been more exalted or hers leſs elevated. Agitated and alarmed, and under the deepeſt impreſſions of gratitude, propriety, and honor, which, in the war of intereſts, are found to have ſo little weight with his ſuperiors, and from the impoſſibility of entering on an explanation, without mentioning a name which he reſolved to run all riſks rather than bring into queſtion, he inſtantly, without communicating his reaſons, quitted his poſt for the metropolis.

Several years had elapſed before the honorable motives of his abrupt departure were at all ſuſpected; but the fair one's attachment to, and perpetual repetition of tunes which he was known to have been conſtantly playing on his flute, and her working in embroidery, a little drawing of his ſketching which he had left in the butler's pantry, firſt excited notice. Theſe and other little circumſtances, which alone would hardly have been conſidered as evidence, but, combined with the ſtate of her health and ſpirits from the time of his departure, amounting to ſubſtantial proof, at length convinced her brother of the generous conduct of his excellent and faithful domeſtic. Loſt in aſtoniſhment, ſympathiſing with the ſtruggle in his ſiſter's boſom, and aſſured of the worth of the man ſhe had loved, notwithſtanding the inequality of condition, he could not reſt till he had diſcovered the retreat of one who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſo uncommon an act of ſelf-denial. He recommended him effectually to a man in power, who gave him a lucrative employment, and he gradually acquired ſufficient wealth for a moderate man.

Accident, or the impulſe of an unconquerable attachment, produced a meeting with his former miſtreſs, and marriage ſpeedily enſued. Mr. ———, at the moment I write, is in the enjoyment of that affluence, and domeſtic happineſs, which worth like his deſerves. Such honourable conduct ſhould always be held forth as an exception to the baſe obliquities of the common herd of ſordid and profligate menials, who, to forward the intereſt of a groveling ſpirit, from dirty ſenſuality, or incorrigible indolence, marry for bread; and are perpetually on the watch to take advantage of youthful folly, or mature indiſcretion. The miſerable victims of theſe inauſpicious unions, which commence without probability of happineſs, and are carried on in obſcene obſcurity, repent when it is too late, and find themſelves chained for life, to brutality, diſcord, and diſgrace.

A.

Memoir

VICE ADMIRAL

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN BAR.T K.B.

Memoirs of the Professional Life of the Right Honourable Cuthbert, Lord Collingwood. (Concluded from page 219.)

VILLARET JOYEUSE, and his amiable colleague, Jean Bon St. Andre, did not think proper to put to sea with any serious intention of meeting the British fleet, till the month of May 1794. The memorable encounter which took place on the first of June following, will on various accounts, be remembered for ages; and among the second, or minor causes of its being remembered, the strange, incomprehensible, if not *infamous*, conduct of the noble commander-in-chief towards captain Collingwood will not be last in recollection. However high the deceased earl may stand in the minds of those who are bigotted to his failings, we shall not be deterred from declaring, that all the laurels with which his countrymen had formerly lavishly decorated him, and those to which the enthusiasm of that moment exceeded all its former profusion in admitting his claim, withered and shrunk, unable to bear the approach of the proper touchstone by which all merit should be tried, ere the right of possessing it is properly adjudged to the person who may claim it.

In justice to the character of the brave and ill-treated Collingwood, we shall take the liberty to extract his lordship's complimentary rhodomontade; and then, in defiance of partizanic fury, venture a few remarks of our own, made with all the patience, coolness, and temper, the nature of the subject will admit.

'To discharge this part of my public duty,' says lord Howe, in what he calls his supplementary letter to a former account given by him of the action, 'reports were called for from flag officers of the fleet, for supplying the defects of my observance, under the limited circumstances above mentioned. Those officers, therefore, who have such particular claim to my attention are the admirals Graves, and sir Alexander Hood; the rear-admirals Bowyer, Gardner, and Pasley; captains lord Hugh Seymour, Packenham, Berkeley, Gambier, J. Harvey, Paine, Parker, Henry, Harvey, Pringle, Duckworth, and Elphinstone. Special notice is also due of the captains Nicholls of the Sovereign, and Hope of the Bellerophon, who became charged with, and well conducted those ships, when the wounded flag-officers, under whom they respectively served therein, were no longer able to remain at their posts; and the lieutenants Moncton of the Marlborough, and Donelly of the Montagu, in similar situations. These selections, however, should not be construed to the disadvantage of other commanders, who may have been equally deserving the approbation of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, although I am not enabled to make a particular statement of their merits.'

Had his lordship exerted the utmost faculties of his mind in attempting to dispel that confusion of ideas, which was almost invariably displayed on every occasion where the public duties of his station rendered it necessary for him to think for himself, and be the sole master of his own conduct, he could not have been more successful, even had he occupied the period of ten long cruises in this self-imposed task, than he was in his attempt to degrade a man equally brave; and (without offence to his few friends) a man who has practically proved himself possessed of at least an equal spirit of enterprize, with a sounder judgment, and a much clearer head than himself. Would it not have been enough for his lordship to have been content with the common mode of censure, and pass him silently over, without adding, as an aggravation to his unmerited reprobation, what was notoriously an untruth? The inference to be drawn from his lordship's words, is, that rear-admiral Bowyer, under whom mr. Collingwood had the honour to command, had himself privately reprobated the conduct of his captain, and thereby caused the palpable and glaring omission so much complained of; which no man of integrity, properly

warmed with the contemplation of bravery and virtue, will ever heſitate to reprobate and to condemn. No officer poſſeſſing more honour, or more attention to the merits of thoſe whom he commanded, ever hoiſted his flag on board a Britiſh ſhip of war, than the late ſir George Bowyer; nor did any circumſtance ever occur to him that perhaps gave him ſo much uneaſineſs as that to which we now allude. It follows, therefore, that the aſſaſſin-like deed in queſtion, was perpetrated ſolely by his lordſhip; he, to the honour of the ſervice be it ſpoken, having no confederate whatever joined with him in the attempt. Aſſaults of this nature, whether aimed at reputation or life, being generally made in hurry and confuſion, it is happy for mankind, in both inſtances, that they not unfrequently fail in their effects. The putrid breath of calumny thrown on that well poliſhed mirror, the character of an able man, may be intended to ſully it; but it is hoped and truſted it will fail in its effect on every future occaſion, as completely as it did in the preſent inſtance.

Having entered on this diſquiſition, with the humble and honeſt motive of eſtabliſhing truth, and promoting the cauſe of juſtice, we moſt willingly turn from the ſubject, with deteſtation on one hand, and pleaſure on the other.

In a ſhort time after the action juſt alluded to, captain Collingwood was appointed to the Excellent of ſeventy-four guns; and, in 1795, was employed on the thankleſs ſervice of convoying to a certain latitude a fleet of outward-bound Eaſt-Indiamen; but he experienced no opportunity of conſpicuouſly diſtinguiſhing himſelf till the year 1797, when he was ſent to the Mediterranean, for the purpoſe of reinforcing ſir John Jervis, now earl of St. Vincent, the commander in chief on that ſtation. In the memorable battle which took place between the Britiſh fleet and that of Spain, on the 14th of February, this year, he procured ample amends for the inactive ſituation he had been compelled to hold for the ſpace of more than two years; and his friend the late lord (at that time commodore) Nelſon, did proper juſtice to the magnanimity of his conduct, in the obſervations made by himſelf during the action, which were afterwards given to the world under his ſanction.

'At this time,' ſays his lordſhip, 'the Salvator del Mundo, and St. Iſidro, dropped aſtern, and were fired into in a maſterly ſtyle by the Excellent, captain Collingwood, who compelled the St. Iſidro to hoiſt Engliſh colours: and I thought the large ſhip Salvator del Mundo had alſo ſtruck; but captain Collingwood, diſdaining the parade of taking poſſeſſion of a vanquiſhed enemy, moſt gallantly puſhed up with every ſail ſet, to ſave his old friend and meſsmate, who was, to appearance, in a critical ſtate. The Blenheim being a-head, the Culloden crippled and a-ſtern, the Excellent ranged up within two feet of the San Nicholas, giving a moſt tremendous fire. The San Nicholas luffing up, the San Joſef fell on board her, and the Excellent paſſing on for the Santiſſima Trinidada, the Captain reſumed her ſtation a-breaſt of them, and cloſe alongſide.'

Such is the plain teſtimony borne of the merits of Collingwood. To ſay that he had redeemed his character would be the higheſt inſult, not only to himſelf, but to the underſtanding of his countrymen; for no reſtoration can be neceſſary of that which never was loſt. Luckily for the fine feelings of the noble lord, who commanded the Britiſh fleet on the firſt of June, 1794, he did not live to experience the mortification which muſt have corroded even his ſtoical temper, had he ſurvived long enough to have read the detail to which we have adverted.

Captain Collingwood, not long after the action, was ordered to Liſbon, with the Excellent; and after remaining there for ſome time, returned to England: his ſhip needing material repair, it was neceſſarily put out of commiſſion. Being now among the ſenior officers on the liſt of captains, he received no other commiſſion in that rank; but on the 14th of Febru-

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ary 1799, being, as was somewhat remarkable, the anniversary of the day on which, two years before, he had acquired so much fame and renown, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the white. He was presently afterwards appointed to a command in the main or channel fleet, then under the orders of lord Bridport. He accordingly hoisted his flag on board the Triumph, of seventy-four guns. The naval force of the enemy was, however, so much reduced by repeated disasters, that it never again ventured to dispute the dominion of the Atlantic during the remainder of the war.

Mr. Collingwood, after having for more than twelve months continued on board the Triumph, removed his flag, June 1800, into the Barfleur, a second rate; and continued to serve in the same irksome, and, in some measure, inactive station, since no opportunity was afforded by the enemy of crushing the small remainder of their fleet, till the ratification of the treaty of peace seemed to render the maintenance of an extensive naval force, on the part of Great Britain, no longer necessary.

On the first of January 1801, mr. Collingwood was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the red: and, after the recommencement of hostilities with France, was, on the 23d of April 1804, promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue. On the return of sir John Orde and his squadron to England, after having retired from before Cadiz on the approach of Villeneuve's fleet, mr. Collingwood was sent with what was considered a sufficient force to resume the blockade. On the return of the combined fleets to Europe, when flying from the tremendous name of Nelson, instead of venturing to Cadiz, as it was apprehended would be the case, they pushed for Ferrol. Having entered this port, after a trivial action with a very inferior fleet, commanded by sir Robert Calder; having repaired their damages, and acquired a reinforcement, which, notwithstanding the loss of two ships taken from them in the action itself, and of one or two others which are reported to have been left behind as too much damaged to be fit for further service, they became augmented to no less than twenty-seven sail of the line. With this very formidable armament, they put to sea, on the 13th of August, 1805.

During this interval, mr. Collingwood continued unremittingly employed in the execution of the service confided to him. The squadron under his orders amounted to no more than eight ships of the line; it must be obvious, therefore, how extremely dangerous the situation in which he was placed was, when, on the 21st of August, the combined recruited force, under the orders of Villeneuve, made its appearance off the port of Cadiz. Such, however, was the dexterity and skill of this gallant and able officer, that, although he was under the unavoidable necessity of consulting his own safety by a temporary retirement, he not only preserved every ship under his command from being even molested by his truly-formidable opponents, but the instant the fleets of his enemies had entered their destined port, he posted himself so judiciously with his little squadron, that, if he could not be said to blockade the port, he certainly watched it so completely, that no measure could have been taken by the combined fleets without his being instantly apprized of it, and thereby enabled to apply the best method his prudence would have suggested to parry and render ineffectual any blow they might have meditated.

Mr. Collingwood was fortunately raised, in a very short time, to a situation enabling him to present a much bolder aspect to his enemies. By the junction of sir Robert Calder with the force under his orders, and several subsequent reinforcements from admiral Cornwallis, and from other quarters, his fleet became augmented to more than twenty sail of the line; still, however, it equalled not by one third that of the combined fleets. He hesitated not a moment to resume his station, as if in proud defiance of their superiority; but rode as it were, in triumph over their pusillanimity, in sight of the port,

port, where they might, without any exaggeration, be said to have taken refuge.

Such continued to be the position of affairs until the arrival of lord Nelson; and the events which took place from that time to the glorious, though fatal, day that put a period to his lordship's existence, are not only well known, but are perhaps too irrelative to the abstract memoir of lord Collingwood's life, to render the insertion of them, in this place, necessary, or proper. The details of the action itself are also so indelibly marked on the hearts of Britons, that the eye passes rapidly over that, of which no one can be ignorant, and on which no person can reflect without paying the just tribute of sorrow due to the memory of the ever-to-be-lamented commander-in-chief, or without letting fall the tear of gratitude for the services rendered by his gallant survivor in command.

We cannot however refuse ourselves the satisfaction, nor the gallant admiral the justice, of extracting two paragraphs from the public dispatch. We are induced to insert the first, because it may serve future commanders-in-chief, as a precedent of a concise mode of doing justice to all men, where all have acted with equal gallantry; and thereby of avoiding any of those invidious distinctions, which scarcely ever fail to hurt the feelings of some among the bravest, and the best: the second, because it certainly evinces that this noble person is as fully endued with the most amiable qualities of affection, as he is with those of professional knowledge and professional bravery.

'After such a victory,' says he, 'it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all, was the same; when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous, than in the battle I have described.' Again, 'Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament in common with the British navy, and the British nation, in the fall of the commander-in-chief, the loss of an hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country, but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief, for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief, to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell, does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought *.'

Scarcely was the tremendous contest brought to a conclusion, than the elements, as if in anger for his lordship's death, appeared determined to display their utmost fury against his enemies, who had been the cause of it, and who had survived him. In a letter, written by the vice-admiral, two days after the action, he expressed the strongest apprehensions, that not one of the prizes, of which he had taken possession, amounting to twenty in number, would be preserved as substantial and lasting trophies of this great victory. His exertions, however, together with those of the brave men whom he commanded, so far from appearing to sink under the pressure of accumulated difficulties and dangers, seemed to acquire new vigour from disaster. They were so successful, that four captures were at length preserved.

Not a moment was lost, after intelligence of this great transaction reached England, in paying every respect and

NOTE.

* *When vice-admiral (now lord Collingwood, at the head of the division under his orders*, began the attack *off Cape Trafalgar, at about twelve o'clock on the 21st of October* 1805, *and broke through the French line, lord Nelson turning round with the highest exultation and joy, said,' 'Look at that noble fellow! observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!'*—*See Charnock's Biographical Memoirs of Lord Nelson.*

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attention to the high merits of mr. Collingwood, that a grateful nation could beſtow. He was ennobled by the title of baron Collingwood of Caldborne and Hartpoſe, in the county of Northumberland; and on the ſame day (November 9th) he was alſo announced in the gazette, as having been promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the white ſquadron. Theſe honours, ſo well deſerved, were not unaccompanied by pecuniary rewards; a penſion of two thouſand pounds a year was voted him by parliament, to continue during his own life, and that of his two next heirs male, a grant which, in conſequence of his lordſhip's having no ſons, has ſince been extended to one thouſand pounds a year, for the life of lady Collingwood, and five hundred pounds a year to each of his two daughters. Theſe rewards were accompanied by various votes of thanks from different public and corporate bodies, attended by many valuable preſents: among which, a ſilver vaſe, from the Patriotic Fund, was not the leaſt conſpicuous.

It were unneceſſary to enter into any details of the great and general encomiums paſſed on his conduct, not only in parliament *, but throughout the whole Britiſh nation. It will be ſufficient to ſay, that as no extent of praiſe could be conſidered extravagant or fulſome, theſe eulogiums muſt be condemned for falling ſhort of his merits, rather than as having been guilty of flattery in exceeding them.

His lordſhip, by the ſame expreſs that carried to him the intelligence of his new honours, received alſo the information of his appointment to remain on the ſame ſtation as commander-in-chief. This high and important command he has continued to fill, if poſſible, with increaſed aſſiduity. Although we will not depreciate the memory of the great departed hero, his predeceſſor, by the hope of his high deſerts, being eclipſed and ſurpaſſed; yet we ſhall not be thought too ſanguine when we expreſs our confidence and belief, that his lordſhip will convince his countrymen, of his being

'Proximus illi; nec longo intervallo.'

NOTE.

* Houſe of lords, Jan. 28th, 1806. *Lord Hawkeſbury, in moving the thanks of the peers for the victory of Traſalgar, obſerved, that the late lord Nelſon, 'on leaving this country, expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the appointment of the noble Collingwood to the command, and his perfect confidence in his ſkill, talents, and exertions.' His lordſhip then proceeded to comment on the gallant and meritorious conduct of lord Collingwood, in the action off Traſalgar, and of which, he ſaid, many of the moſt ſkilful of the profeſſion ſpoke in terms of unqualified applauſe.*

Lord Hood ſaid, 'I will venture to preſage, that the noble lord (Collingwood) now in the command of his majeſty's fleet in the Mediterranean, wants only an opportunity to prove himſelf another Nelſon, in judgment as well as valour.'

Romance of the Pyrenees. By a Lady.
(Continued from Page 215.)

VICTORIA now for the firſt time obſerved the letter of the book ſhe was holding, and found the character was indeed Greek. She was embarraſſed; but, relieved from an apprehenſion of the ſecret he had diſcovered being *that* her delicacy trembled at his knowing, her mind filled with ſudden joy, almoſt too great for concealment.

'My knowledge, ſeignor, is indeed by no means ſo profound,' ſaid ſhe: 'Tereſa has but this moment left me; and, eager to re-aſſume my ſtudy, I ſnatched up a wrong book, and hearing you approach prevented my obſerving the ridiculous miſtake.'

'What then was your ſtudy?' replied Sebaſtian; 'we can now purſue it together.'

Victoria averted her face, to hide a bluſh that now overſpread it; and, ſhrinking from the idea of entering deeper into the mazes of falſehood, ſhe precipitately aroſe, and requeſted Sebaſtian, if not diſagreeable to him, to accompany her in a ſhort walk, as ſhe thought the air might be of ſervice

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in removing a ſtrange degree of langour which had been ſtealing over her for ſome days paſt, and a ſevere headach that ſhe was juſt beginning to feel.

Sebaſtian inſtantly aroſe in compliance; when looking intently at her, he ſhook his head, and mournfully ſaid, 'Ah! I ſee you have not paſſed your time in reading—you have been weeping, my ſweet child; and I fear you will, by this indulgence of grief, have bodily as well as mental illneſs to contend with. I would chide, were it poſſible to be angry with you:—but come into the grounds, and I will only tell you how it grieves me to ſee you thus.'

He drew her hand with paternal tenderneſs through his arm, and led her to a ſhady walk in the garden; where, with his mild and inſtructive converſation, he ſtrengthened her fortitude, and beguiled her griefs of half their poignancy. But much as ſhe confided in him and highly as ſhe venerated his virtues, ſhe forbore to mention her alarm from the ſhadow, leſt his inquiry ſhould lead him to a ſubſtance from whom he could learn her humiliating ſecret, which ſhe fervently wiſhed no one further to participate in. At length they were ſummond to the caſtle, where, *tête à tête*, they dined, attended by Juan, who gave them a very promiſing account of Diego.

CHAP. XX.

Soon after dinner, Sebaſtian was obliged to depart, to fulfil an appointment with Franciſco; but ere he left our heroine, he made her promiſe, that, ſhould her too-evident indiſpoſition not be conſiderably better by his return, ſhe would allow him to ſummon Pedro to preſcribe for her; and Victoria, once more left alone, determined to avail herſelf of this opportunity, in a time of promiſed ſafety, of going to her chamber to make ſome arrangements there for the moment of her anxiouſly-hoped-for eſcape. Accordingly ſhe haſtened thither; and as ſhe gently approached Diego's door, ſhe ſaw it open, and Pedro in the room, whom ſhe beckoned to her, to inquire from him how all his patients were going on?—Diego, he aſſured her, was much amended; and Alonzo, with his wounded confederates, in a very promiſing way. Happy at this intelligence, ſhe entered her chamber, where ſhe ſelected from her baggage every valuable trinket ſhe found there, and formed them into two ſmall parcels, to be taken in her pockets at the time of her eſcape. She then made many arrangements in her wardrobe, to conduce to her comfort during her continuance in the caſtle, which ſhe now fondly hoped would not be very long; and as this was the firſt time of her ever officiating in this part of the buſineſs of a *fille de chambre*, ſhe was not very expeditious; and added to the tardineſs of inexperience, ſhe had to contend with the inactivity her faſt-increaſing laſſitude and indiſpoſition naturally inſpired; ſo that twilight had been for ſome time come on before ſhe had completed her taſk, and the gloominess of the caſtle made it appear almoſt dark when ſhe quitted her chamber to return to the parlour. Diego's door was cloſed; and hearing no noiſe iſſuing from his room, ſhe concluded that he was ſleeping.

Gently therefore ſhe deſcended the ſtaircaſe, the gloom of which, and the awful ſilence that reigned, increaſed the irritation of her nerves. But great and dreadful was the ſhock they ſuſtained, when, as ſhe was about to ſtep from the ſtaircaſe into the paſſage leading to the great hall, a ſtrong ray of light ſuddenly gleamed upon her, and the black knight ſhe had ſeen in the library croſſed her path: his viſor was up, and ſhe beheld the cadaverous countenance of death. Victoria ſtopped, trembled, and held the baluſtrade to ſave herſelf from falling, while her diſtended eyes ſtrained wiſtfully after the ſpectre. The light in an inſtant vaniſhed, and all was a black void. She heard a deep groan, her heart beat painfully; again the light gleamed, again the knight ſtitted acroſs her

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path, and the countenance was changed to the fleſhleſs face of a ſkeleton. Victoria now wildly ſhrieked, and darted up the ſtaircaſe, at the top of which ſhe fell ſenſeleſs into the arms of Pedro, who had been drawn by her ſcream from Diego's chamber.

Our totally-inſenſible heroine was now carried by the humane ſurgeon to her own room; where, aſſiſted by Tereſa, whom he ſummoned without diſturbing Diego, who was ſleeping, and whoſe well-doing Pedro knew would be materially impeded by a knowledge of the alarming ſituation of Victoria, uſed every poſſible method for her recovery; and at length her reſpiration returned, but not her perception. The terror ſhe had juſt experienced ſeemed the ſignal for that indiſpoſition which for ſome hours had been threatening her to begin its attack, which it now did with ſo much violence and rapidity, that the courſe of a few hours more found her in a delirium of a very dangerous fever, which for five days ſeemed to deride the ſkill of ſeignor Pedro; during which period ſhe had no interval of reaſon, and all the horrors ſhe had encountered in Spain ſeemed ever preſent to her diſeaſed imagination; while fancy pourtrayed the ſhade of both her parents ſtill hovering near to guard her from every threatened evil; while the ſtranger from the church, the old man and his beautiful daughter, ſhe thought ſhe conſtantly ſaw employed in her chamber, ſometimes preparing medicines for her relief, at others plotting together to give her poiſon. But whatever her fancies might be, the reality was, that ſhe was moſt carefully and tenderly nurſed; and to this indefatigable attention, to the great abilities and exertions of Pedro, and her own youth and unimpaired conſtitution, all aided by pitying Heaven, was ſhe indebted for being ſnatched from the graſp of death; who for many hours appeared, even to thoſe moſt intereſted for her fate, to have marked her for his immediate prey.

On the fifth day of her illneſs, Pedro, with unfeigned pleaſure, pronounced her out of danger. Her ſenſes ſoon returned, to animate her torpid frame, and ſhe beheld no one in her chamber but Pedro, Sebaſtian, and Tereſa; the two latter ſitting, one by each ſide of her bed, anxiouſly watching her, as if ſhe was their own offſpring, and the only treaſure they had in life.

From the moment her fever was arreſted in its progreſs, and its virulence conquered, Victoria viſibly mended every hour, and her recovery was as rapid as her illneſs had been from its commencement to its height; and in a very ſhort interval of time ſhe was able to leave her chamber, though ſtill weak and languid. To Sebaſtian and Tereſa her gratitude was unbounded for their parental and tender care of her; and to Pedro ſhe evinced her ideas of what ſhe owed to his ſkill and attention, by offering him as handſome a gratuity as the ſtate of her finances would admit of, aided by ſome trinkets of conſiderable value; all of which he reſpectfully but peremptorily refuſed to take, except one ring, which he ſaid 'he would have the honour of wearing, to remind him of the higheſt pleaſure he had ever experienced in his profeſſion—that of being ſerviceable to her.' But while her gratitude was thus forcibly awakened, ſhe had much concern to mingle with another claim upon it; by finding that her indiſpoſition greatly increaſed Diego's, from whom a knowledge of it could not long be concealed; ſince from the vicinity of his chamber he ſoon learned there was ſome unuſual commotion in hers. And to lull the dreadful apprehenſions that inſtantly preſented themſelves to his alarmed imagination, Pedro informed him of her illneſs, ſuppreſſing the greatneſs of it, and the ſerious fears he for many hours entertained for her life.

In the firſt moment of Victoria's return to reaſon, ſhe informed Sebaſtian and Pedro of the dreadful alarm ſhe had ſuſtained from the appearance of the black knight; and every inquiry was immediately made by Franciſco, who poſſeſſed the power of unlocking the ſecrets of all hearts within the caſtle, to find out the cauſe of ſuch a ter-

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rible alarm—but without effect; and Pedro gave it as his opinion, that she was under the dominion of her fever when she descended the stairs, and that her disordered imagination had formed the ghastly phantom. This opinion was also Sebastian's, and Victoria wished to persuade herself that they were right.

Amongst the first feelings which agitated the mind of our heroine, upon her recovery, was fear of the stranger's having effected the emancipation of his friends during her illness; and that her too cruel destiny had intervened to consign her to perpetual misery and captivity. Her failing in her appointment, unaccounted for as it was, she fancied might, from its appearance of rudeness and ingratitude, have disgusted him, and rendered him regardless of her safety. Yet he seemed too kind and compassionate to be easily induced to forsake a cause his humanity had led him voluntarily into; and he, who certainly had intelligence of many transactions in the castle, might also hear of her severe indisposition, and therefore feel no cause for displeasure, though still he might have been obliged to depart without her.

To relieve her mind from the insupportable agony of uncertainty precipitated her into leaving her chamber even before she found her strength sufficiently recovered for the exertion, and infinitely sooner than Pedro wished. But, for the first time in her life, Victoria was inexorable to the advice of her friends; and for this obstinacy fate seemed determined to punish her, in the paternal tenderness and attention of Sebastian, who prevented all her efforts for gaining an unobserved entrance into the church, by his fear of her meeting with any new alarm, to occasion a relapse, inducing him never to leave her for a moment, except when he could consign her to the care of Pedro or Teresa; who, on their parts, seemed inspired with the same opposition to her wishes: and the disappointment this officious kindness inflicted increasing by delay, the torments of incertitude almost taught the placid grateful Victoria unthankfulness and petulance.

Day after day passed on without her being able to effect a visit to the church, to learn if all her hopes were blighted, and her doom misery and bondage; and at length almost fretted by the irritation of suspense into a relapse, she one day at dinner discovered such symptoms of indisposition, that Sebastian in alarm summoned Pedro, who advised her retiring to her chamber, to indulge for an hour or two in a siesta; and to procure a tranquillising slumber for her, he would give her a gentle soporific. To oblige Sebastian, whose wishes were now laws to our grateful heroine, she complied with Pedro's prescription, and soon fell, in despight of the misery of her mind, into a profound sleep, which continued several hours. At length she awoke, considerably refreshed, and more composed and tranquil than she had found herself for many days; when, according to Pedro's orders, Teresa (who had watched by her while she slept) left her to inform him that Victoria was awake; but in a few moments the poor old woman returned with looks aghast—

'Ah, donna! donna!' cried she in an agony of sympathising distress, 'all the good seignor Pedro's stuff has done you will soon be destroyed; for as sure as we are both alive, I saw that wretch Garcias as I was crossing the hall; and no sooner did I see his hateful form than I hobbled back as fast as I could, to tell you to keep the door fastened, while I go to seignor Pedro; for I am sure safety never dwells where that miscreant Garcias is.'

Dreadful indeed was the shock this intelligence gave to Victoria. She now believed the term of her promised safety was expired, and the hopes of her escape all blighted. In breathless agony she entreated Teresa to learn if Garcias was come back alone, and to return to her as speedily as possible.—Teresa promising to comply, departed; when the trembling terror-struck Victoria fastened the door with every bolt, bar, and chain, poor Diego had affixed

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to it, and then threw herself upon her bed in a state of unutterable anguish. For a considerable time she continued in a state of the most woeful despondence, before religion's powerful sway could calm her dejection, and restore hope, fortitude,, and resignation. But that ever-tranquillising influence at length succeeded, and Victoria was beginning to collect the forces of her mind and her heart, to warm in the sunshine of animating hope and reliance upon the protection of Heaven, when this new-raised structure of firmness was shaken to the foundation by a summons delivered by Juan, from don Manuel, to favour him with her company at supper.

Words cannot express, nor the mind conceive, the horror that now chilled Victoria's heart, forbidding it to beat, except with agonising woe, with trembling terror, and all the miseries of despair. Obedience to the mandate was inevitable; and with all the sad calmness which a certainty of destruction inspired, she was ready to attend Teresa when sent to conduct her down. Invoking the aid of every pitying angel and saint, she took Teresa's arm, and descended the staircase with a frame convulsed by apprehension.

'Ah! my dear donna, how my heart bleeds for you!' said Teresa, as they tremulously proceeded to the parlour. 'I well knew how alarmed and distressed you would be. Don Manuel has returned near three hours; and I was ordered not to go near you until I was sent to conduct you down. They have brought some more captives with them, it seems, and employment for seignor Pedro too; so he could not come to you. And I could not see seignor Sebastian, to tell him what an alarm I left you in; for Garcias has ordered him to keep to his own apartments for the present; and he, poor gentleman, must obey. My master has seen Alonzo; who has made his story good, no doubt, since that wicked girl Hero is now out of confinement, and has been in the parlour this hour past. But, my dear sweet young lady, if you tremble so, and are so terrified, Pedro will have you again for a patient before the night's out; and should you be ill, you will not have those to nurse you now who would be tender and kind to you. But let me entreat you not to be so agitated and alarmed; for sure I am they never could have the heart to injure you. Indeed I have heard some of our most sanguinary ruffians say, were they ordered to assassinate you, they must do it in the dark, and with their ears stopped; for, were they to see your face, or hear the sound of your voice, the weapon of death would fall from their hands. And besides, you know, dear donna, don Manuel himself dare not now harm you, as Francisco is your friend.'

This last sentence penetrated in a gleam of comfort to the wretched Victoria's bleeding heart. Just as they reached the parlour, at the door of which don Manuel, with much apparent impatience, was in waiting to receive our heroine, to whom he gracefully and tenderly paid his compliments; and with an air of respectful gallantry took her passive hand, and led, or rather supported her—since without support she must have fallen—to a seat at the upper end of the table where supper was served; and taking his own place beside her, he announced her to those assembled, as 'the fascinating mistress of his heart, the lovely queen of his castle, to whom he required the most profound homage to be paid by all who hoped to gain or preserve his favour.'

Shocked by sounds so torturing to her delicacy, Victoria was awakened from her stupor of woe to contempt and indignation, which she was only withheld from manifesting by prudence, who loudly called to her not to exasperate him; and while the crimson hue of shame and anger tinged her cheeks, she cast her eyes downwards to conceal the expression that strongly irradiated them; and she obtained sufficient command over her feelings to allow her receiving the further adulations and attentions of don Manuel, without betraying the disgust and misery he awakened and inflicted.

It may be well imagined Victoria partook not of the repaſt. Thought was her banquet, and comfortleſs it was; until Tereſa's laſt words, like a ſuccouring friend, darted into her remembrance, vibrating in her ears, and renovating her almoſt annihilated courage, by dependence upon Heaven, through the medium of Franciſco's protection; and at length ſhe became ſufficiently collected to admit of her obſerving the perſons round the table, to learn whom ſhe had to fear, and whom ſhe might expect the conſolation of ſympathy from. No voice as yet, except don Manuel's, had reached her ears; for, as his whole attention had been devoted to her, the reſt of the party had perſevered an unbroken ſilence.

Seated by don Manuel's left hand, ſhe beheld Hero pale and dejected.—Victoria would have pitied her, had ſhe not obſerved that whenever that deluded creature's eyes turned upon her there was a ſtrong expreſſion of ſullenneſs and malice in them, which made her ſhudder.

Next to Hero ſat a ſtranger, dreſſed in the habit of a Piedmonteſe peaſant, a moſt uncommonly handſome man, of about three or four-and-twenty, whoſe air and deportment ſo ill accorded with his garb, that it required no great ſhare of penetration to diſcover his rank in life being far above the one he by his dreſs ſeemed anxious to be claſſed amongſt. Victoria was ſurpriſed; and her ſurpriſe was increaſed by a belief that ſhe had ſomewhere ſeen a face like his. But her mind was not ſufficiently at eaſe to remember at once, if ſhe really had any knowledge of him, whether ſhe had ever ſeen him before, or if it was only a reſemblance to any other perſon that ſeemed to make his features familiar to her; and ſhe was prevented from making any further obſervation, by finding herſelf moſt earneſtly gazed at by the ſtranger, whoſe large dark and beautiful eyes were ſo revived upon her face, that ſhe could not gain or even ſteal a glance unobſerved by him.

Next to this ſtranger, and at the bottom of the table, ſhe beheld Garcies ſeated; the ſight of whom awakened ſo many horrors in her breaſt, that ſhe haſtily turned her eyes from him to his neighbour, who was alſo her own, with anxiety to learn what his appearance portended. He was habited like the other ſtranger, and like him, too, his air proclaimed his garb beneath his rank. His face he ſeemed evidently ſtudious to conceal from Victoria.—But that ſolicitude, by awakening her wonder and curioſity, defeated its own aim; and in a few moments ſhe contrived to ſee ſufficient of his countenance to harrow up her ſoul; for, in beholding her profligate uncle conte Vicenza, the being of all others from whom her ſpotleſs heart moſt recoiled, ſhe believed herſelf irretrievably loſt. Fear now, with its icy fingers, graſped her heart, almoſt preventing reſpiration; a death-like dew overſpread her forehead; a gaſhy paleneſs ſtole on her countenance; objects became indiſtinct; ſhe cloſed her eyes, and with a chilling univerſal ſhiver ſunk back in her chair.

The young ſtranger, attentive only to Victoria, firſt obſerved the alarming alteration in her lovely countenance, and inſtantly announced her indiſpoſition. Don Manuel, in exceſſive conſternation, ordered Pedro to be ſummoned, and then, with the reſt of the party, gathered round her to offer every aſſiſtance; while Polydore, in the general confuſion, took an opportunity to whiſper to her (for, as he ſaw her obſervation of him, he well gueſſed the cauſe of her indiſpoſition) entreaties, 'if ſhe prized her ſafety, and valued her liberty, to be circumſpect, and conceal her knowledge of him and *his nephew*.'

The ſound of conte Vicenza's voice proved more efficacious than any other remedy to our heroine. Terror gave to her limbs the power of ſupporting her; and, regardleſs of his entreaties, unmindful of every conſequence, ſhe ſtarted from her ſeat, and wildly darted to the oppoſite ſide of the room; where ſinking upon her knees before a chair, and reclining her head upon the ſeat of it, ſhe burſt into a paſſion of tears, which afforded much relief to her almoſt burſting heart; and then, with uplifted hands, and raiſing her ſtreaming

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eyes to Heaven, she, in a voice broken by convulsive sobs, implored protection.

'Alas! alas!' exclaimed don Manuel, 'this lovely amiable creature's intellects are deranged.'

'If so, seignor,' said conte Vicenza, in Italian, with much solemnity, 'it is fortunate, for the seignora at least, my being brought hither, as it has been for years my melancholy province to attend to the unfortunate of my species afflicted with the distempers of the brain. Few in Italy who have not heard of dottore Impazzato Delirio; and my fame has travelled even into this country: for I was now journeying from my own villa in Piedmont, to prove my skill in recovering, from a long deprivation of reason, the wife of a wealthy merchant residing at Tortosa, to whom I was sent for to———'

'Leave the merchant and his wife to the care of the d—l!' exclaimed don Manuel, impetuously inrerrupting him, 'and attend to the situation of this most fascinating of human beings. If my dreadful apprehensions are verified, and that you restore her to that sense which was so lately the admiration and delight of all around her, liberty and twenty thousand pistoles shall be your reward.'

Conte Vicenza, bowing profoundly, promised to exert his skill for the restoration of the poor seignora's reason; and then advanced to Victoria, whose hand he attempted to take, but which she, with vehemence, snatched away.

'By this violence and obstinacy, seignora,' said he significantly, 'you will destroy yourself, and totally prevent my serving you, which I could else do most essentially.'

'You serve me!' exclaimed she in a tone of the most touching anguish.—'Oh, Father of mercies, protect me! save me from his machinations!'

'Seignor, alas! the poor seignora is insane, past every doubt,' said Polydore; 'but I do not despair of being yet serviceable to her, although some of her fantastic phantasies represent me to her as an enemy.' Again he attempted to take her hand. In a moment Victoria was upon her feet, and would have fled to some one present for refuge; but, upon looking arround her, she saw no one to whom she could apply for succour. The forlorn hopelessness of her situation struck with an agonising thrill to the bottom of her heart: a groan of anguish escaped her; and, tottering, she sunk into a chair, covering her face with her hands to shut out a view of those her soul sickened at beholding, whilst a torrent of tears again burst from her eyes.

'These tears,' said don Manuel in a tone of much interest, 'these tears, I should hope, seignora, are an auspicious symptom.'

'I doubt not that they are,' replied the conte; 'and I trust, after an uncontrolled flow of them, we may have the satisfaction of finding the seignora, if not more reasonable, at least more tractable.'

'We have in this castle,' said Garcias sullenly, 'dungeons, with every requisite for coercion that you can possibly want for taming this refractory maniac.'

At this moment Pedro entered. 'I sent for you,' said don Manuel mournfully to him, 'to give into your care this lovely being, who is dearer, far dearer, to my heart than language can express. But, alas! I now fear that even you can be of little service to her, since this gentleman, who professes to cure insanity, is of opinion her indisposition is seated in the brain.'

Pedro darted a scrutinising glance, mingled with contempt, at Polydore, as he hastily approached Victoria, who now raised her beautiful and intelligent eyes with a look of piteous supplication, so expressive of her feelings, that Pedro was affected almost to tears, and, full of compassion, he took her no longer rebellious hand.

'The assertions of that gentleman, my lord, I take upon me flatly to contradict,' said Pedro, after a short pause. 'This indisposition is seated in the heart, not in the head; and my lovely patient will, I have no doubt, soon prove her mental health, by doing all she can to aid my medicines in conquer-

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ing this agitation. But while I anſwer for this on my patient's part, I have demands to make upon yours.'

'No proſing, Pedro,' ſaid Garcias ſternly: 'you underſtand me.'

'I do,' replied Pedro determinately, 'and I hope don Manuel underſtands me. I have been in his ſervice now ſome years; have ever ſtrictly done my duty, and will be awed into ſilence by no man. You, my lord, profeſs to prize this lady. If her fate really intereſts you, attend to me. The time is ſo ſhort ſince, with the utmoſt difficulty, I ſnatched her from the graſp of death; ſince, with the greateſt exertions of that ſkill you ſo highly eſtimate, I had ſcarcely power to bring her through one of the moſt dangerous fevers I ever witneſſed, brought on ſolely by the agitation of her mind—(Nay frown not, ſeignor Garcias, I will ſpeak—Life, you too well know, has loſt its charms for me; therefore I fear you not—) ſo ſhort as the ſpace, I ſay, my lord, ſince I beheld this young and lovely bloſſom blighted by ſtorms ſhe had not ſtrength to contend with, drooping, and all but dead, that I can ſcarcely credit the evidence of my ſenſes at ſeeing her, even delicate and weakly as ſhe is. She wants the tendereſt care, the genial ſoil of peace, to ſave her yet. In ſhort, unleſs ſomething is done, and that immediately, to relieve this agoniſing agitation of ſpirits, to releaſe her from every ſpecies of alarm, and reſtore her mind to at leaſt comparrative tranquillity, I will not, cannot, anſwer for the conſequence.'

Don Manuel, conte Vicenza, and the young ſtranger, in viſible conſternation, demanded of Pedro 'what was to be done?'

'Donna Victoria muſt immediately retire to her own chamber,' Pedro replied, 'where every precaution muſt be taken to prevent the occurrence of any circumſtance that can poſſibly awaken apprehenſion in her mind; and unmoleſted muſt ſhe be permitted to continue there until all theſe alarming ſymptoms ſubſide. Tereſa muſt be allowed to remain with her night and day; and I too ſhall be near at hand, to adminiſter (if neceſſary) any more medicine than what I ſhall now haſten to give her, as I much fear I ſhall be obliged to paſs the greater part of this night in the adjoining chamber with Diego, who has been for ſome time confined to his room by a low fever, which I thought almoſt well this morning; but this evening he has become ſo ſuddenly ill again, that—'

'Diego's chamber adjoining hers!' ſaid Garcias with ſurpriſe and ſurlineſs—'How dare he remove to the north wing!'

'He has not removed,' returned Pedro; 'but donna Victoria, whom my lord ordered him to obey, choſe to have a chamber proximate to Tereſa.'

'Curſed affectation!—But ſhe ſhall no longer be indulged in ſuch caprice,' muttered Garcias.

'I am ſhocked, I am grieved, my life,' ſaid don Manuel, addreſſing Victoria in a voice of inſinuating ſoftneſs, 'that you ſhould have choſen ſo comfortleſs, nay ſo wretched, an apartment for yourſelf. But ſurely, my love, now that I am here to guard, to protect you from every ill, you will not think it neceſſary to continue there. Come, come, my Victoria, I muſt exert my powers in ſtriving to perſuade you into obliging me. Return to your own chamber, my life. Do, ſweet angel!—Victoria, will you, will you not oblige me?' And his obedient eyes were now illumined with the almoſt reſiſtleſs eloquence of tenderneſs and perſuaſion.

Victoria, with looks expreſſive of the horror this requeſt inſpired her with, graſped Pedro by the arm in ſpeechleſs agony of protection.

'Not to-night at leaſt,' ſaid the humane ſurgeon, 'can a compliance with your requeſt, my lord, be thought of. Nothing, I again declare, muſt be done to agitate my poor patient.' Then advancing between don Manuel and the conte, he ſpoke in a low voice, but with much earneſtneſs, to the former.—Victoria was now all ear, ſince her fate ſeemed depending upon the reſult of this conference, and yet ſhe could only

ly catch a few unconnected words of Pedro's.

'So ill as she has lately——I must have my way——Further apprehensions——Live this night through——Quiet alone can save——'

'On your life, Pedro, is this your real opinion?' said don Manuel.

'On my soul it is, my lord.'

Don Manuel approached the lovely trembling sufferer. 'For to-night then, my love,' said he, 'I will cease to urge my request, and will not oppose your little caprice about your chamber.—But for this indulgence, my lovely, my beloved Victoria must remember I shall expect some concessions on her part at a future period.'

Victoria would have thanked him for this small favour granted to her distress, had not the impassioned tenderness of his voice and manner, by heightening her alarm and agitation, kept her still silent.

Teresa who had been summoned to attend our heroine to her chamber, now entered; when the conscious pride of superior worth inspiring all her faculties, Victoria arose without aid, took Teresa's arm, and, with all the dignity her own virtues, and the contempt she felt for him who had plunged her into such a gulf of misery, animated her soul with, bowing to don Manuel and the young stranger, without deigning to notice the rest of the party, she left the room, accompanied to the door of it by don Manuel; who tenderly bade her adieu, and in a low cautious whisper solemnly assured her, that nothing should occur during the night to cause her any alarm, or further to disturb that tranquillity he anxiously wished to behold firmly re-established.

Now, preceded by Pedro, Victoria hastened to her chamber; and not until she entered it did she perceive Hero was of the party, before whom, as she had too much reason to know her infidelity, she feared to express her gratitude to Pedro, or to implore his future protection; and, perplexed and alarmed at finding this treacherous woman was to be her companion once again, she sunk, pale and trembling, into a seat, and burst into tears.

Pedro took a chair beside her, and whilst he looked as if he wished to comfort her, gave orders to Teresa to go and have brought thither every thing that could be wanting for their fair patient's accommodation. 'Be speedy,' said he; 'for I cannot leave her until your return, and I wish her soon to take the medicines I have yet to prepare for her.'

Teresa instantly departed; and Pedro, wishing to speak a few words to Victoria that might be incomprehensible to Hero, sat for some moments ruminating upon what method to pursue for that purpose. The Spanish, French, and Italian languages were understood by her; nor could he therefore have any hope, if Victoria was mistress of Latin, it would conceal what he wished to say from being in some degree intelligible to Hero; when in the midst of this his perplexity, Victoria addressed him in a calm but plaintive voice—

'You are very compassionate, seignor; and I think you will not refuse to give me the comfort of knowing, if there is a chance, a hope, of my being soon released by death from misery.'

'That you soon will be released from your afflictions I have little doubt; but not by death, I trust.'

'Ah! seignor, I feel as if I could not long sustain such complicated miseries.'

'Then you may rest assured, donna, that you will not long have them to sustain. The ways of Providence are inscrutable; but this much has ever met the christian's eye. It afflicts us for our good, and never decrees a burthen for us that we have not power to bear.'

'Ah! seignor Pedro, you were not formed for an inhabitant of this castle. How came you here?'

'I shall answer by asking you the same question. But in being here I have been fortunate enough sometimes to mitigate, and sometimes to remove, the sufferings of my fellow-creatures.'

'Oh

'Oh yes, ſeignor, my gratitude forcibly tells me that, and has engraven on my memory what I am indebted to your humanity and ſkill.'

'The little ſkill which I can boaſt of I have derived from experience.—For many years I viſited various climes as an army ſurgeon; and from the Engliſh of my own profeſſion, with whom I ever loved to aſſociate, I learned much.'

'From Engliſh ſurgeons? Then probably you underſtand their language?' Victoria eagerly exclaimed.

'I do, perfectly. Do you?'

'I underſtand it tolerably, but cannot ſpeak it fluently.'

'You may then poſſibly like to hear how an Engliſh ſurgeon would preſcribe for a patient in your caſe,' ſaid Pedro ſignificantly; and immediately he aſked in Engliſh, did her attendant underſtand that language.

'Certainly not.'

'Beware of her: and in no point whatever place the ſmalleſt confidence in her; for jealouſy has awakened the moſt direful animoſity in her mind.—Alonzo, to effect his influence over her, to gain her aid to his project, taught her to believe ſhe had ſubdued his heart; but ſince the failure of his preſumptuous enterpriſe, he has taken no pains to delude her further; and ſhe has diſcovered that he aſpired to you, on whom the rage of her diſappointment now turns; and, vengeance brooding in her heart, ſhe will gladly undertake any part that may aſſiſt her malice.—Therefore be circumſpect before her; affect ſtill to fear; although I am commiſſioned by Francisco (who is deeply intereſted in your fate) to aſſure you that he will himſelf ſecure your ſafety. But hold! I muſt no longer ſpeak in a language unknown to that viper.—Narrowly ſhe obſerves us with a ſuſpicious eye:'—then with a careleſs air, changing his language to Spaniſh, he continued, 'Thus you ſee, donna, how different would be their mode of preſcription to ours.'

Hero, who ſat all this time in gloomy irascibility, with folded arms, and eyes beaming with malice intently fixed upon them, now ſmiled horribly with ſarcaſtic incredulity. At this moment Tereſa returned, attended by Juan, loaded with billets of wood, and every neceſſary the provident Tereſa thought might be wanting through the night.—Pedro now departed to make up the medicines for our heroine; and Tereſa, after carefully faſtening the door when he and Juan retired, buſily ſet about preparing every thing for her own and fair patient's accommodation; but not without many ſarcaſms levelled at Hero for neglect of duty. But all her eloquent ſeverity was thrown away: unmindful of it, and unmoved by it, Hero ſat with a countenance of ſullen malignity, until Pedro returned with a medicine, which he deſired our heroine to take the moment ſhe was in bed, where he wiſhed her to go as ſoon as poſſible.

'If the medicine contains any thing ſoporific,' ſaid Victoria, 'I cannot take it; as I would not for worlds deprive myſelf of the power of watching.'

'There is only a ſufficient quantity of opium in it to compoſe your ſpirits, but not for forcing ſleep: beſides Tereſa, whom you know to be an excellent nurſe, will ſit up to watch by you: and I ſhall be in the next chamber with Diego, who has altered much for the worſe within theſe few hours; and, ill as he is, it has been with the utmoſt difficulty I have been able to prevent his attempting to riſe to perform his domeſtic duties as uſual.'

Victoria, well divining the ſource of Diego's increaſed indiſpoſition, was ſenſibly grieved; but, fearing Hero, kept a profound ſilence on the ſubject, and agreed to take the recommended medicine.

'And you, Hero,' ſaid Pedro, 'muſt haſten alſo to bed the moment I leave the room.'

'I ſhall go to bed when I pleaſe, and not until then,' replied Hero inſolently.

'Go inſtantly to bed,' ſaid Pedro, 'my patient ſhall not be diſturbed by you; and if you go not into the one before you, without delay, Francisco ſhall pay you another viſit, and order

you

ron to one you may not perhaps find so comfortable.'

Upon mention of Francisco, Hero became pale as death, and, instantly dropping from pride's high pinnacle and compleatly humbled, prepared to obey the surgeon's peremptory command; and after giving Teresa some further orders, and bidding Victoria a good repose, Pedro departed; when our heroine retired to bed, and Teresa placed herself in the most advantageous situation for watching her interesting charge—who would have conversed with her, but found herself prevented by overpowering drowsiness. She attempted to ask a few questions, but became every moment more and more inarticulate. She strove to rouse herself, but in vain. Pedro had deceived her; for, thinking rest absolutely necessary for her, he had administered a much more potent soporific than she was aware of; and ere many minutes more elapsed she sunk into a profound and tranquil slumber which did not terminate until after nine o'clock the succeeding morning.

(To be continued.)

Characteristics. No. I.

ACERBIUS is the son of a private gentleman who died more than twenty years ago. Acerbius was esteemed a boy of a mild and excellent disposition: he was modest, gentle, and so forgiving that no sooner had his playmates differed with him than he desired to be reconciled to them. Acerbius grew up with this disposition; and the suavity of his manners obtained him many acquaintance, who appeared like friends, but who turned out to be, as is often the case, his worst enemies: they discovered that he was good natured; and he was honoured with the notice of the GREAT: not that they wished to take him by the hand; but they very wisely thought that a youth with his natural bent and good disposition would be ready to oblige, and would be flattered with their protection. Acerbius, when a boy, had been used to read the works of the best authors to his father, and, unhappily for him, had contracted an early love of literature, that has never afterwards forsook him. In short, nothing would do with Acerbius but that he should be an author. The works of Acerbius were of a nature which, though not erudite, were useful to mankind, since they served to put virtue in an amiable and advantageous point of view, and to discountenance vice: every line breathed love and benevolence towards his fellow-creatures; and the small minglings of satire they contained were harmless, and in good humour. Acerbius was, however, destined to become the dupe of the designing, to be lessened by misfortune, to be constrained to use the shifts and evasions of the distressed, to become dishonoured in various ways; and the same Acerbius, whose whole delight was in good fame, and in having the power to do good actions, was decreed to suffer reproach, and to lose the very power on which he set the highest value. Thus circumstanced and reduced, it will not be wondered at that Acerbius discovered INGRATITUDE: he found it in the GREAT MAN to whom he had devoted his time; he found it in the sordid wretch who had looked up to him for a support, which, having failed, left no trace of recollection in his mind of past benefits. Acerbius found his downfal noticed with severity by the man he had himself established, and his conduct arraigned by those who ought to have been most merciful to his faults.

Acerbius is no more the man he was: he has imbibed a fatal poison: the tone of his mind is destroyed: the honest pride of his heart has struck on a rock of adversity, and is split to pieces; only now and then are to be observed some floating materials of the wreck. Acerbius shrinks from notice, from his own contemplations. Timid, and apprehensive that every man has a design to trample upon and crush him, Acerbius raises the shafts of contempt and satire, as the porcupine does his quills, for his protection; he considers all mankind at enmity with him, and pursues the

same

ſame ſteadineſs of animoſity. Whenever a portion of injuſtice or inſult is dealt out to him, he returns it in the ſame kind, but fills up a larger meaſure of it to his adverſaries. The diſorder of his mind, like a jaundice may be ſeen in his face; but it is not at all times viſible; for now and then, when the ſubacid becomes neutraliſed for an inſtant, by any incident of charity or friendſhip, his original character breaks forth, and his countenance brightens with joy and love.

Acerbius was once occupied in liſtening to ſome ſevere reproaches which came from the lips of a ſordid rich man, and were directed to a poor dependant who was in his debt. The bitterneſs in the breaſt of the rich man was not a ſtronger bitter than that in the breaſt of Acerbius; but it was of a different ſort. Acerbius ruſhed forward, and paid the money: he received, too, the thanks and praiſes of the obliged ſtranger. Acerbius turned aſide abruptly. 'It is always my lot,' ſaid he,' to meet with ingratitude: I have relieved you, and now, in return, you would give me pain.'

Acerbius begins to hate. Like a dog ſeized with the hydrophobia, he ſnaps at every paſſer-by; but, like that generous animal, the tears run down his cheeks as in, the rage of his diſorder, he gives the fatal wound.

No. II.

GRATULATIUS is a man who has raiſed himſelf, by induſtry and ſtrict economy, to INDEPENDENCE. Gratulatius was always careful and vigilant in buſineſs, ſaving of expenſe, and even that which looked like meanneſs would, in the early circumſtances of his life, have met with the applauſe of liberality.

It would not have been poſſible for the moſt eminent painter to have delineated a more benovelent face than that of Gratulatius. Strongly marked with the expreſſions of affection and philanthropy, he appeared to invite even the ſtranger to his protection and confidence. Gratulatius was mild and courteous in his manners, and whenever you met him, ſeized hold of both your hands, which he ſhook with a warmth and cordiality that pictured again to your imagination the HOSPITABLE hoſt of former days. Gratulatius always gave you a welcome.

The name of Gratulatius is to be found in every liſt of the public charities, and in the ſocieties moſt famed for their benovolent purpoſes. At a public dinner Gratulatius appears the moſt benovolent man at table, and every ſtranger is eager to know who is that old gentleman with the goodnatured face; ſurely we may ſay, 'There is the liberal man! There is the friend of the unhappy!' True; and Gratulatius is the moſt friendly man alive, but it is to thoſe who do not want his friendſhip; he is full of regard, but it is for the rich; no action, however baſe or degrading, of the man of wealth will interfere with his reſpect, he will be as humble and courteous to him as ever. Nothing can make Gratulatius cool to you, but knowing your misfortunes; nothing unfriendly, but your wanting his aſſiſtance; then, if you approach him, he is gone in an inſtant; if you aſk him a favour, he anſwers with a mortifying coolneſs; if you call, he is not at home. Gratulatius would ſubſcribe ten guineas to a public charity, where his name would be ſeen and noticed, but would not give ſo many ſhillings towards an act of private benevolence. Gratulatius has the SUPERSCRIPTION of the philanthropiſt, but he is a *counterfeit*; and as the counterfeit coin is not detected until neceſſity obliges the wearer to preſent it for change, ſo is not Gratulatius found *baſe* until he is expected to be *valuable*.

Anecdote of a Swiſs Captain in France.

A SWISS captain of grenadiers, whoſe company had been caſhiered, was determined, ſince Mars had no more employment for him, to try if he could not procure a commiſſion in the corps of Venus; or in other words, if he could not get a wife: and as he had no fortune of his own, he reaſoned, and very juſtly, that it was neceſſary his intended

tended ſhould have enough for them both. The captain was one of thoſe kind of heroes to whom the epithet of *hectoring blade* might readily be applied: he was nearly ſix feet high, wore a long ſword, and fiercely-cocked hat: add to which, he was allowed to have the moſt martial pair of whiſkers of any grenadier in the company to which he had belonged. To curl theſe whiſkers, to comb and twiſt them round his fore-finger, and to admire them in the glaſs, formed the chief occupation and delight of his life. A man of theſe accompliſhments, with the addition of bronze and rhodomontade, of which he had a ſuperfluity, is ſuppoſed to ſtand at all times, and in all countries, a good chance with the ladies.

Accordingly, after a little diligent attention, and artful inquiry, a young lady was found, exactly ſuch a one as we may well ſuppoſe a perſon with his views would be glad to find. She was tolerably handſome, not more than three-and-twenty, with a good fortune; and, what was better ſtill, her fortune was entirely at her own diſpoſal.

Our captain, who thought now or never was the time, having firſt found means to introduce himſelf as a ſuitor, was inceſſant in his endeavours to carry his point. His tongue was eternally running in praiſe of her ſuperlative charms; and in hyperbolical accounts of the flames, darts, and daggers, by which his lungs, liver, and midriff, were burnt up, transfixed, and knawed away. He who in writing a ſong to his ſweetheart, deſcribed his heart to be without 'one drop of gravy, like an over-done mutton chop,' was a fool at a ſimile when compared to our hero.

One day, as he was ranting, kneeling, and beſeeching his goddeſs to ſend him of an errand to pluck the diamond from the noſe of the great mogul, and preſent it to her divinityſhip, or ſuffer him to ſtep and ſteal the empreſs of China's enchanted ſlipper, or the queen of Sheba's cockatoo, as a ſmall teſtimony of what he would undertake to prove his love, ſhe, after a little heſitation, addreſſed him thus:

'The proteſtations which you daily make, captain, as well as what you ſay at preſent, convince me there is nothing you would not do to oblige me: I therefore do not find much difficulty in telling you, I am willing to be yours, if you will perform one thing which I ſhall requeſt of you.'

'Tell me, immaculate angel,' cried our ſon of gunpowder; 'tell me what it is: though before you ſpeak, be certain it is already done.'

'Captain, replied the fair one, 'I ſhall enjoin nothing impoſſible. The thing I deſire, you can do with the utmoſt eaſe. It will not coſt you five minutes' trouble. Yet, were it not for your ſo poſitive aſſurance, I ſhould, from what I have obſerved, almoſt doubt of your compliance.'

'Ah, madam!' returned he, 'wrong not your ſlave thus: deem it impoſſible, that he who eats happineſs, and drinks immortal life, from the light of your eyes, can ever demur the thouſandth part of a ſemi-ſecond to execute your beheſts. Speak! ſay! What, what muſt I perform?'

'Nay, for that matter, 'tis a mere trifle:—only to cut off your whiſkers, captain; that's all.'

'Madam!—(Be ſo kind, reader, as to imagine the captain's utter aſtoniſhment:)—My whiſkers!—Cut off my whiſkers!—Excuſe me.—Cut off my whiſkers!—Madam!—Any thing elſe—any thing that mind can, or cannot imagine, or tongue deſcribe. But, for my whiſkers, you muſt grant me a ſalvo there.'

'And why ſo, good captain? Surely any gentleman who had but the tythe of the paſſion you expreſs, would not ſtand upon ſuch a trifle?'

'A trifle, madam!—My whiſkers a trifle! No, madam, no—my whiſkers are no trifle. Had I but a ſingle regiment of fellows whiſkered, and like me, I myſelf would be the grand Turk of Conſtantinople. My whiſkers, madam, are the laſt thing I ſhould have ſuppoſed you would have wiſhed me to ſacrifice. There is not a woman, married or ſingle, maid, wife, or widow, that does not admire my whiſkers.'

'May be ſo, ſir: but if you marry me, you muſt cut them off.'

'And is there no other way? Muſt I never hope to be happy with you, unleſs I part with my whiſkers?'

'Never.'

'Why then, madam, farewell: I would not part with a ſingle hair of my whiſkers, if Catherine the czarina, empreſs of all the Ruſſias, would make me king of the Calmucs: And ſo good morning to you.'

Had all the young ladies in like circumſtances, equal penetration, they might generally rid themſelves, with equal eaſe, of the intereſted and unprincipled coxcombs by whom they are peſtered: they all have their whiſkers; and ſeek for fortunes, to be able to cultivate, not cut them off.

Female Faſhions for May.

LONG DRESS.

A dreſs of fine muſlin; the train long, and very richly embroidered; the ſleeves very ſhort, work to correſpond with the bottom of the dreſs; the front and back quite plain, the latter very narrow and very low. A belt the ſame as the dreſs; faſtened to the back, and tied in front. A ſcarf ſhawl, of Trafalgar net, over coloured ſilk.—A turban hat of ſtraw. York tan gloves.

SHORT DRESS.

A dreſs of white muſlin, made with a drapery, which comes from the left ſide of the waiſt, and terminates at the bottom of the dreſs, on the right ſide; the drapery and the bottom of the dreſs ornamented with lace, or rich work; the front made to fit the boſom quite tight, and trimmed to correſpond with the dreſs. A ſpencer of coloured ſilk made quite plain. A cottage bonnet trimmed with May bloſſom.

RIDING HABIT.

The front made quite ſtrait over the boſom, with falſe fronts, which terminate in a point, and hang down looſe, the points ornamented with a taſſel; others are made to button up quite cloſe, but they have alſo the falſe fronts; the backs are very narrow, and the ſleeves ſo large, as to be ſet in quite full. The moſt faſhionable colours are the fawn, dark green, olive, and brown.—The turban and flat hats are much worn, as are alſo thoſe of the complete men's ſhape.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The prevailing colours are the apple bloſſom, lilac, yellow, and blue. The cottage bonnet with ſhort dreſſes, are the moſt faſhionable for walking.—Lace, or work, is introduced into every thing; lace is of courſe preferred. Mantle ſhawls over coloured ſilk are already much worn. Mob caps lined with coloured ſilk, and ornamented with flowers, are ſtill much uſed for undreſs. Flowers are alſo beginning to be prevalent in hats.

Britiſh Theatrical Journal.

MARCH 29.

AFTER a lapſe of about twenty years, dr. Franklin's tragedy of *The Earl of Warwick* was revived for the purpoſe of exhibiting maſter Betty in the character of that famous ſetter up and puller-down of kings. He was very ſucceſsful, and received reiterated plaudits. Mrs. Powell, as *Margaret of Anjou*, and mr. and mrs. H. Siddons, as the King and Lady Elizabeth, alſo diſplayed much ability.

APRIL 8.] At Drury-lane was brought forward a grand operatical romance, in two acts, of which the public had been near three years held in expectation, called '*The Forty Thieves.*' The following are the principal of the very numerous

DRAMATIS PERSOÆ.

Caſſim Baba (the rich brother,) mr. Dormer; Ali Baba (the poor brother, a wood-cutter,) mr. Bannſter; Ganem (his ſon,) mr. Kelly; Muſtapha (the cobler of Bagdad,) mr. Mathews; Selim (leader of the caravan,) mr. Dignum. Officers, meſſrs. Fiſher, R. Chatterly, and Tokely. The Forty Thieves.—Abdallah, captain of the thieves, mr. H. Siddons;

Siddons; Haffarae, second captain, mr. De Camp. Zaide (wife of Caffim Baba,) mrs. Dormer; Cogia (wife of Ali Baba,) mrs. Bland; Zelie (daughter of a bathaw,) mrs. Mathews; Morgiana (slave to Caffim Baba and Zelie's sister,) miss De Camp; Orobrand (genius of the forest, and protector of the thieves,) mr. Raymond; Ardenelle (fairy of the lake, and protectress of Ali Baba's family,) mrs. H. Siddons; Principal Sylph, mrs Sharp; Gossamer, miss C. Bristow; Sylphs, Naiads, Wood Nymphs, Gnomes, &c. &c.

Scene——Bagdad, and the adjoining forest.

THE STORY

Is almost literally taken from a tale, in the fourth volume of that rich repository of the splendid and the marvellous, called 'The Arabian Nights' Entertainments.' Ali Baba, a poor woodcutter, while pursuing his avocations in the forest, discovers a cavern belonging to a banditti, and overhears the words of '*Open Sesame*,' by which he obtains admission, and returns to his humble habitation laden with wealth. His wife Cogia having borrowed of her rich and proud sister a measure to ascertain her treasures, several pieces adhere to the bottom of the measure, and divulge their concealed wealth. Ali Baba is therefore compelled to disclose the secret to his rich brother Caffim, who visits the cavern; but when he has entered, forgetting the words '*Open Sesame*,' he is unable to escape, and being found by the robbers, is beheaded, and his body thrown into the forest, where it is found by his brother Ali, who succeeds to his house and possessions. To conceal the catastrophe, a cobler is led blindfold to sew the head to the body; and having mentioned this circumstance to the captain of the banditti, who comes to Bagdad in search of the first spoiler of the cave, he is shown by the cobler to the house inhabited by Ali Baba. Pretending that he is a merchant trading in oil, he obtains admission into the garden for thirty-nine jars, in each of which a robber is concealed. Morgiana, the faithful slave of Ali, wanting some oil, goes to the jars, and, discovering the scheme, destroys the whole gang with some deadly liquid which had been given her master by a beneficent fairy. To effect the destruction of the captain, Morgiana enters the banqueting-room as a dancing slave; and while he is attempting to stab her master, wrests the dagger from his hand, and plunges it into his breast; for which she is rewarded by a marriage with Ganem, the son of Ali Baba. An episode is introduced, consisting of a benevolent fairy and a wicked genius, who is at length subdued by the power of virtue.

The *programme* of this piece, was sketched by mr. Sheridan; the dialogue written by his brother-in-law, mr. Ward; and some finishing touches are said to have been given by the pen of mr. Colman.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages naturally arising from the over-strained expectations raised by previous puffs direct and collateral, the success of *The Forty Thieves* was as complete as if its fascinations had burst wholly unexpected upon the public. Much as similar spectacles, *Blue Beard*, *Cinderella*, &c. have been admired, the present romance, which is derived from a similar source, will be found to exceed those that have preceded it, in almost every thing that constitutes the nature of such picturesque and fanciful exhibitions. Every successive effort at this theatre displays a rapid progress in the art of scenic decoration; the public are thus improved in their taste; and we sincerely hope that we shall see the expense which in this, as well as in other recent instances, has been lavished on *mummery*, employed hereafter in the ornament of some drama fraught with intellectual beauty. The music does mr. Kelly great credit, by whom it is partly composed, and partly selected. The dances also got up by mr. D'Egville, are extremely pretty; and his young group of female pupils display extraordinary talent.

The chief performers exerted themselves with great effect, and were very generally applauded. Bannister had a

part

part peculiarly fuited to his manner, and he did it ample juſtice. He was particularly ſucceſsful in pourtraying his joy at diſcovering the wealth of the banditti.—*Morgiana* the heroine of the evening, is well adapted to the talents of miſs De Camp, who delineated the expreſſive geſtures of the faithful ſlave with truth and feeling. Mrs. Bland was the next favourite, and executed all the airs allotted to her with her uſual ſweetneſs and ſimplicity.

The views of the city of Bagdad, and the ſurrounding country, are truly *oriental*, both as to the architecture and vegetation. The palace of Caſſim Baba, its ſplendid banquetting hall, &c. atteſt the pencil of mr. Greenwood; and above all, the laſt ſcene of the fairy lake, &c. with which nothing on the ſtage can vie in variety and ſplendour, and which was chiefly executed by Marinari. It excited repeated exclamations of *bravo! bravo!* which continued increaſing, without interruption, till the piece was given out for a ſecond repreſentation amidſt an univerſal tumult of applauſe. It has become very popular, and, will attract a ſucceſſion of crowded audiences for the remainder of the ſeaſon.

APRIL 10.] Was produced at Covent-garden a new muſical romantic drama, called '*The White Plume*; or, *The Border Chieftains*,' the production of mr. T. Dibdin.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

SCOTS.

Earl Glenfillan, mr. Murray; Laird Ronald, mr. Hill; Kilſpindie, mr. Fawcett; Allan, mr. Blanchard; Donald, mr. Bennett; Sandy, mr. King; Flora, miſs Davis.

DANES.

Sir Guthred, mr. H. Johnſton; Randal, mr. Taylor; Pierre, mr. Beverley; Gilbert, mr. Atkins.

ENGLISH.

Sir Alfred, mr. Munden; Edward, mr. Incledon; Arthur, mr. Liſton, Nicholas, mr. Simmons; Ellen, miſs Searle; Martha, miſs Tyrer; Roſe, mrs. Emery.

FABLE.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was the faſhion for young men of rank to fit out veſſels for foreign enterprizes, Edward and Laird Ronald, the ſons of Sir Alfred and Earl Glenfillan (the two wardens of the Scotch and Engliſh borders) are ſuppoſed to have gone with a united corps of north and ſouth Britons, on a military expedition, in which they were alſo accompanied by Sir Guthred, a Daniſh knight, but related by marriage to the family of Glenfillan.

At the opening of the piece, the young adventurers are anxiouſly expected home by their parents, and as eagerly wiſhed for by Ellen and Flora, the former (daughter of Sir Alfred) is intended to eſpouſe Laird Ronald, and the latter (daughter of Glenfillan) is the promiſed bride of Edward. Sir Guthred, who under the maſk of friendſhip to both the youths, hides a cruel and avaricious diſpoſition, and who covets the eſtates of Glenfillan, and the hand of his daughter Flora, determines (being next heir) to make his way to fortune by the death of Laird Ronald, and to get rid of his rival Edward, by accuſing him of the murder. In conſequence of this reſolution, he takes a treacherous advantage of Laird Ronald, during the height of a ſea-fight, and by cutting away part of the cordage which ſuſtains the gallant youth in his attempt to board the enemy, Sir Guthred conſigns the ſon of Glenfillan to the waves. Prior to the departure of the two young men, Ellen had deſired her lover, if he returned unhurt from the campaign, to elevate a beautiful *White Plume* that ſhe had given to ſerve as a ſignal of his ſafety; and that the fortunate intelligence might be the earlier known to thoſe who from the ſignal towers, and the ſurrounding hills, would frequently look out with the eye of tender ſolicitude for their abſent friends. Laird Ronald, unſuſpicious of the fate awaiting him, had (while on ſhipboard) placed his victorious White Plume over the arms and enſigns that he had won in battle, to be ready on his landing to precede the march of his gallant band, and to give Ellen the deſired

aſſurance

assurance of his hoped approach—but this intended arrangement being unknown to his fellow-soldiers, they carry home the White Plumed Trophy as consecrated to the memory of their lost leader, whose expecting father, relatives and lover, descry it at a distance, hail it as the omen of happiness, hasten to meet it with songs of merriment, and are plunged into the most poignant distress when the solemn coromach, or lament of the Scotch soldiers, informs them that the long-expected signal is the herald of death, and that the gallant Ronald has been destined to a watery grave. Sir Guthred now proceeds with his design—accuses Edward of the crime he had himself committed, and being promised the hand of Flora if he proves the accusation, he challenges Edward to single combat—a grand convention of the chiefs and people from either side of the border is summoned—and when the parties are on the point of meeting, the sudden appearance of the supposed dead Ronald, who has been preserved by the intrepidity of Allan, a Scottish soldier, expoles the villainy of Sir Guthred, vindicates the innocence of Edward, and ends the border meeting.

The other characters are Christopher Kilspindie, a piper, poet, and historian; Arthur, the steward of Sir Alfred (which latter is a hearty old English knight, made up of hospitality, quick passion, and real good-nature;) Nicholas, a simple serving-man; Martha, the attendant of Ellen and daughter to Randal, a Danish minstrel, who having, in his own country, been deeply injured by Sir Guthred, follows him to England, and becomes instrumental toward the punishment of his intended villainy.

It is not expected, that the dialogue of such productions as this should experience very rigid criticism. In this respect, the piece, falls short of some of the author's former productions; but it succeeds, perhaps, in all that it aimed at, in bringing together music, scenery, and decoration; and was very favourably received.

The music is by Reeve. Some of the songs are extremely pleasing; and those of Incledon well calculated to display the best characteristic of his style. He was very successful, and much applauded. Mr. Hill, miss Tyrer, &c. likewise appeared to great advantage; indeed, we never heard Hill to more advantage, than in the air *Æolian Harmony*. The comic songs were given with humour by, Munden and Fawcett. Taylor had also some sweet songs, to which he did ample justice; and misses Tyrer and Davies were alike successful in the airs allotted to them. It would be injustice, however, not to give due praise to the spirit and feeling respectively exhibited by messrs. Murray, Blanchard, and H. Johnston.

This opera was several times repeated with much applause; but has lately been cut down to an afterpiece.

Rotunda Concerts.

THE first of a series of concerts patronized by their graces the duke and duchess of Bedford, was performed at the Rotunda, on Friday evening, May 12, and the performance did not disappoint the public expectation.—The entertainment was very happily selected, and the orchestra acquitted itself with correctness and spirit. Alday executed inimitably a concerto upon the violin of his own. Miss Sharp, with one of the sweetest voices which we have ever heard, unites an exquisite taste, and sings with peculiar steadiness. Her 'Scena' was a charming performance, and the modest agitation which she visibly laboured under, happily corresponded with the subject; she was deservedly encored in the song of 'Fair Ellen.' The other vocal performers executed in their best style, and sir John Stevenson presiding at the piano forte, was an acquisition delightfully felt by the audience. The presence of their graces the duke and duchess of Bedford, attracted a circle of elegance, beauty, and rank, not often witnessed. Among the original compositions for the occasion, was the following ODE, with a copy of which we have been favoured.

ODE

ODE.

RECITATIVE.

Her harp, Hibernia tunes to joyful ſtrains,
And choral welcomes Echo thro' her plains,
With grateful voice ſhe hails the happy day,
When *Brunſwick* truly reigns in *Bedford's* ſway

CHORUS.

Strike the chord of patriot fire,
Exalt with Albion's boaſt the lyre,
Let all that's virtuous, great, and free,
Inſpire the ſoul of Harmony.

Louder ſwell the welcome ſtrain,
Ierne ſtrike thy harp again.

Lo! *Ruſſell* claims the proud and glorious theme,
On Freedom's page a bright and deathleſs name.

SONG.

Shou'd foreign foes aſſail our land.
To Arms! to Arms! each honeſt band;
Arouſe! arouſe! the patriot flame,
Who dies for freedom lives to fame!

CHORUS.

Arouſe! arouſe! the patriot flame,
Who dies for freedom live to fame!

From elder days of bright renown.
We'll learn to guard our monah's throne,
And ſpirits of the mighty dead,
Shall guide our thunders to th' invader's head.

CHORUS.

Arouſe! arouſe! the patriot flame,
Who dies to freedom lives to fame!

Thoſe ſpirits have not liv'd in vain,
In loyal breaſts they live again;
Nor vainly for their country died,
Inſpiring emulating pride.

CHORUS.

Arouſe! arouſe! the patriot flame,
Who dies to freedom lives to fame!

RECITATIVE.

The Caledonian muſe, with kindred charms,
With many a lay of love and gen'rous arms,
O Scotia's fair-ones, and her martial youth,
For beauty fam'd, for courage and for truth,
Delighted let her plume her raptur'd wing,
But high o'er all, the fair GEORGINA ſing:
Her ſiſter muſe, and not leſs fam'd for ſong,
The full reſponſive note ſhall pour along,
And glad proclaim, where beauty's throng reſort,
GORDON the brighteſt gem of Britain's court.

AIR.

Now is the merry month of May,
When hawthorn buds are blowing,
And ev'ry lad and laſs is gay,
With love and nature glowing.

Hark the ſong in ev'ry grove,
'Tis the genial voice of love!
See the banks of painted flow'rs,
Freſhen'd by the golden ſhow'rs,
While ſweeteſt odours load the gale,
And love and harmony prevail;
All nature wears her loveliеſt ſmile,
To win thee, lady, to our iſle!

CHORUS.

Welcome, ye illuſtrious pair!
Welcome to Ierne's coaſt!
For you the ſong we glad prepare,
Rewarded if your ſmile we boaſt.

Iriſh Harmonic Society.

A GRAND meeting of the Iriſh harmonic ſociety was held on Friday the the 25th at Atwell's tavern, the right hon. lord viſcount Franckfort, preſident, in the chair.

All the amateurs were preſent, and the ſelection was delightful. The grand piano was occupied by ſir John Stevenſon and mr. Duncan, and the vocal parts were performed by meſſrs. Spray, Clifton, Philipps, Urbani, Weyman, Moloney, Davenport, and Glyn, &c. &c.

The following were a few of the toaſts, glees, and ſongs that were given:

The

The non nobis was in the firſt ſtile.

The king—'Rule Britannia,' full chorus.

The prince of Wales—with 'Britons but conquer to ſave.'

The lord lieutenant, and proſperity to Ireland, with the charter glee 'raiſe ye hundred bards the voice of joy.'

Then followed the beautiful glee of

Awake, Apollo calls,
And bids us to theſe feſtive halls,
Our yearly tribute thus to pay,
In ſoft and dulcet harmony.

The ducheſs of Bedford—'when Sappho tuned the trembling lyre.'

The memory of lord Nelſon——'The hour of victory, when notes of victory ſwell the gale.'—A ſolo with grand chorus.

The bonny ducheſs—'Now the ſtar of day is high.'—A beautiful glee from Anacreon, by ſir John Stevenſon.

'The Thorn,' by mr. Molony.

'Life's a bumper, filled by fate,' by meſſrs. Spray and Clifton.—Beautiful.

'Come live with me, and be my love, and I will make thee beds of roſes.'——A beautiful glee for four voices, meſſrs. Spray, Weyman, Phillips, and Clifton.

'The laſt time o'er the moor,' by ſignior Urbani—captivating.

'Come unto theſe yellow ſands.'—A beautiful glee from Shakſpeare.

'Juſt like love, is yonder roſe,' a charming air, by mr. Molony.

Could a man be ſecure
That his life would endure.

By ſir John Stevenſon, and mr. Spray.

'O take me to thine arms my dear.'—A beautiful ſolo, by mr. Davenport.

A beautiful Italian air, by ſig. Urbani, accompanied on the piano by mr. Duncan.

'The Ram of Derby,' with full chorus, concluded the night, which was one of the moſt pleaſant ever ſpent for harmony and good temper.

Hieroglyphic Book-keeping.

AN old American gentleman, whoſe father attended more to teach his ſon the methods of accumulating riches than knowledge, lived ſome time ago in a town in the ſtate of Connecticut. From application and induſtry he had amaſſed a property of about 20,000 dollars. Although not able to read or write, he never hired a clerk, but had always been in the habit of keeping his own books. He had invented ſome new characters for conveying his ideas to himſelf and others; they were formed as nearly ſimilar to the ſhape of the article ſold as the nature of the circumſtance would admit. One day a cuſtomer called upon him for the purpoſe of ſettling his account; the book of hieroglyphics was handed down, and our merchant commenced with 'ſuch a time you had a gallon of rum, and ſuch a time a pound of tea—ſuch a time a gallon of molaſſes, and ſuch a time a cheeſe!'—'Stop there,' ſays the cuſtomer, 'I never had a cheeſe of you or any other perſon—I make my own cheeſe.'—'You certainly muſt have had it,' ſaid the merchant, 'it is down in my book.' The other denied ever buying an article of that kind. After a ſufficient number of *pros* and *cons*, upon recollection he informed him he had purchaſed a *grindſtone* about that time. ''Tis the very thing,' ſaid the merchant, 'and I muſt have forgotten to put *the hole in the middle.*'

Dancing Aſſes.

IF we may believe what John Leo tells us in his deſcription of Egypt, the aſs would not ſeem to be ſo ſtupid and indocible an animal as he is commonly repreſented.—'When the Mahometan ſermons and worſhip are over, the common people of Cairo, reſort to the part of the ſuburbs called Bed-Elloch, as well as the ſtage-players, and thoſe who teach camels, aſſes, and dogs to dance. The dancing of the aſs is diverting enough; for after he has friſked and capered about, his maſter tells him, that the ſoldan, meaning to build a great palace, intends to employ all the aſſes in carrying mortar, ſtones, and other materials; upon which the aſs falls

falls down with his heels upwards, closing his eyes, and making his belly to swell as if he were dead. This done, the master begs some assistance of the company, to make up for the loss of the dead ass; and having spunged as much as he can get, gives them to know, that truly his ass is not dead, but only being sensible of his master's necessity, played them that trick to to procure some provender. Then he commands the ass to rise, who still lies in the same posture, notwithstanding all the blows he can give him; till at last he proclaims, that, by virtue of an edict by the soldan, all the handsome ladies are bound to ride out next day upon the comeliest asses they can find, in order to see a triumphal show, and to entertain their asses with oats and Nile water; for the words are no sooner pronounced than the ass starts up and prances and leaps for joy. But he immediately gives out that his ass was pitched upon by the warden of his street to carry his ugly and deformed wife, upon which the ass lowers his ears, and limps with one of his legs as if he were lame. Then the master, alledging that his ass has a kindness for handsome women, commands him to single out the prettiest lady in the company; and accordingly he makes his choice by going round, and touching one of the prettiest with his head, upon which the company divert themselves by laughing, and pointing to the ass's sweetheart.'—*Harris's Collection of Voyages*, &c. vol. i. p. 354, ed. 1705.

During the high price of *coals*, a gentleman meeting his coal merchant, inquired whether it was a proper time to lay in a stock?—The *Knight* of the *Black Diamonds* shook his head, observing, '*Coals are coals* now, sir!' To which his customer replied, 'I'm very glad to hear it—for the last you sent me were *all slates!*'

On the edge of a small river in the county of Cavan there is a stone with the following strange inscription, no doubt intended for the *information* of strangers travelling that way:—'N. B. When this stone is *out of sight*, it is not safe to ford the river!'—This is something similar to the famous post erected by the direction of the surveyors of the roads of Kent some years ago:—'This is a bridle path to Feversham, *if you can't read this*, you had better keep the main road.'

Fashionable Anecdote.

A LADY of ton going to attend a fashionable party, alighted from her carriage, and ascending the staircase, was ushered into the room where the guests were received. No sooner, however, had she advanced about half way across the floor, than a sudden jerk prevented her proceeding further. On this unexpected detention, it was discovered that the train of her ladyship's gown, had, by accident, been shut in the door of the carriage below!!

Select Sentences.

THE single effort by which we stop short in the down-hill path to perdition, is itself a greater exertion of virtue than an hundred acts of justice.

To what a fortuitous concurrence do we not owe every pleasure and convenience of our lives! How many *seeming accidents* must unite before we can be clothed or fed! The peasant must be disposed to labour; the shower must fall; the wind must fill the merchant's sails; or numbers must want the customary supply.

Q. Z.

For the Hibernian Magazine.

The Life of Honest Toby. A Character well known. (Written by his Master.)

IT is much to be lamented, that whilst panegyricks are made on the actions of commanders and generals, and they are extolled to the skies, the faithful and serviceable domestic dies in obscurity, unless his master, as in the life of

of honeſt Toby, is deſirous to perpetuate him to poſterity.

Honeſt Toby was deſcended from the moſt illuſtrious anceſtors, ſome have thought from the Cæſars, eſpecially as all his actions pourtrayed him of a valiant race. He came from a country in the north, remarkable for the ſeverity of the weather, for which reaſon we may account for his enduring the hardſhips of our winter with ſo much patience. In deſcribing his character, for his worth was never known till he died, which happened lately, we may obſerve the following particulars:

1. Honeſt Toby as a domeſtic was very ſagacious, and that his behaviour in life fully evinced, for nothing could ever eſcape him that was hurtful to his maſter but he diſcovered it, and beſides he was poſſeſſed of a remarkable ſecret to find his maſter when at a diſtance from home: whereas other domeſtics could not find him. It is clear likewiſe that he has been able to detect his enemies when they intended to break open his maſter's premiſes, or to ſteal his property. This can be aſcertained, as he gave the alarm at different times.

2. Honeſt Toby was a faithful domeſtic, as his maſter can teſtify; for there never was a truſt committed to his care, but he was faithful to it.—And what ſhews his fidelity is this circumſtance, that he has frequently been tempted by pleaſing offers to betray his truſt, but he would never do it.—And beſides his life has been in danger from his great fidelity. To his maſter's perſon he always adhered, and generally accompanied him as an attendant when he went on long journeys.—He likewiſe has been tempted to deſert his ſervice, but he would never do it, though the exchange might have been of great advantage.

3. From hence it clearly appears that honeſt Toby loved his maſter. He was, beyond a doubt, the moſt affectionate domeſtic that he ever had. His motions and actions indicated his cordial attachment in every point of view. Nor was his regard confined to intereſt, for he loved his maſter independent of every conſideration of advantage.—For as true affection is diſintereſted, ſo was the regard of Toby. One look from him was enough to enforce any kind of obedience; for his maſter cannot recollect that he ever puniſhed him though he came very young into his ſervice. His regard encreaſed during a ſeries of years, and not long before his death he gave his maſter the moſt affectionate look, as if he was willing to intimate that he thanked him for all his kindneſs.

4. Honeſt Toby was very courageous, for he gave proofs of his courage in many inſtances. An attempt was once made on his maſter's goods, by nine or ten daring villains, and he had the courage not only to face them all, but he routed them. This heroic act was recorded to his credit, and frequently mentioned by his maſter.—Another inſtance was an attack made on his maſter by an highwayman. Toby ſeized on the robber and ſaved his maſter's life. It is reported, that there was not any gang of ruffians who dared to attack him, as he was the terror of the whole neighbourhood. Another circumſtance was not leſs remarkable—his courage never forſook him. He always acted the noble part, and had rather die, than yield to any antagoniſt. His maſter therefore prized him as an invaluable treaſure; for he could not think his houſe ſafe without him.

5. Honeſt Toby was the moſt vigilant domeſtic, for he ſeldom ever took any reſt. A peculiar method he had to be awake when every other domeſtic was aſleep: ſo that he might be conſidered as a ſentinel for watchfulneſs, ready to give an alarm on all occaſions at the approach of an enemy. When all were in profound ſleep, Toby once gave the alarm, and ſaved his maſter's houſe from being robbed.

6. Honeſt Toby was a ſympathetic domeſtic—he felt for the miſery of others. His maſter was confined to his room for ſome weeks; Toby all the time was miſerable, and would have been with him if permitted. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the pleaſure he expreſſed, when his maſter recovered and went abroad: Toby attended him,

and expreſſed great ſatisfaction on his recovery.

7. Nor was honeſt Toby leſs grateful for his maſter's attention paid to him. He received every mark of kindneſs with the moſt ſenſible gratitude; eſpecially when his maſter viſited him in his illneſs, and preſcribed medicine for his recovery. He ſcarcely ever ſaw his maſter in a morning but his looks indicated gratitude.

8. Another characteriſtic of Toby was his contentment. He appeared never uneaſy, but there reigned in his countenance perpetual ſerenity; and we may conclude that his countenance was the ſteady index of his mind.

9. Never was there a domeſtic more abſtemious than Toby, for his diet was very plain, though his maſter wanted him to live better. He, of courſe, ran into no exceſs. From hence it is not to be wondered at, that he died in peace, lamented by all who knew him.

Dalkey, March 14, 1806. T. M.

On Public Rejoicing.

O tempora! O mores! CICERO.

THE writer of this eſſay having occaſion lately to be in town on an evening, was much ſurprized and ſhocked, at the riotous behaviour of the populace, who upon the account of the late naval victory, did put the inhabitants and the harmleſs ſtranger in bodily fear of their lives. Not contented with breaking the windows of many inoffenſive houſeholders, who very likely were from home, 'they threw about, (to uſe a proverbial expreſſion,) firebrands, arrows, and death!' and they at the ſame time proclaimed that they were in ſport. But how could it be ſport to injure paſſengers going on lawful buſineſs? could it be ſport to burn their cloathes—ruin their complexion, and endanger their lives? not a carriage could paſs unmoleſted! and their outrageous behaviour evinced that they acted more like madmen than rational creatures.

We are no doubt called upon to acknowledge the mercies of the Almighty, and as a united people to be thankful for any ſucceſs vouchſafed his majeſty's arms; but at the ſame time the tear of pity is to be dropped on the lives loſt in every battle, and the poor relatives who have to lament thoſe who were near and dear to them. Nor is it amiſs to illuminate a city in the moſt brilliant manner, nor to teſtify gratitude by the ringing of bells? but what good does the waſte of ſo much gun-powder? is not extravagance always wrong, when it is attended with injury to the honeſt paſſenger? and muſt not the vigilant magiſtrate be grieved to ſee good laws abuſed, and his ſword put to open defiance? feſtivity is very agreeable, when it exceeds not the bounds of diſcretion; but let it once degnerate into licentiouſneſs, and the very name becomes diſguſting. And may we not conclude that the pious effuſions of the heart for all God's mercies are far more acceptable to the Almighty than the ravings of a lawleſs banditti? the one are conſiſtent with ſobriety and feſtivity, whilſt the other calls for lamentation, juſtice, and the ſword.

T. M.

Dalkey, March 28, 1806.

A Parallel between Matrimony and Death.

'A Time to embrace, and a Time to be far from embraces.' ECCL. c. 3. v. 5.

IT has ſometimes been the taſk, (and not one of the inferior or leaſt difficult occupations of genius,) to contraſt illuſtrious characters; by this means to develope the human heart—trace actions and paſſions to their origin—pluck the maſk from the brows of the political oppreſſor, the theoretic blockhead, and the laurelled murderer, and enable us to form juſter eſtimates of the ſtateſman, philoſopher, and hero.

So far as my obſervation has extended, among productions of this claſs, I am led to believe that it will appear an *unique*, to attempt comparing matrimony and death;—two awful and important eras in exiſtence; between which

which, in almoſt every light they are viewed, a ſtriking ſimilitude is obſervable, and I am not without a hope, that the parallel may prove, at once amuſing and inſtructive.

The firſt grand feature of parity, which obtrudes itſelf upon an obſerver's notice is, that both are entrances into new ſtages of being, of which our previous knowledge, notwithſtanding the light thrown on the one by revelation, and by experience on the other, is almoſt equally uncertain and obſcure. Death introdoces us to a 'variety of untried beings,' and makes us familiar with 'new ſcenes,' hitherto enveloped in 'ſhadows, clouds and darkneſs.' Thus marriage wafts us to an undiſcovered region, abounding with creatures, whoſe purſuits and even appearances ſuffer a total change; for indeed the metamorphoſis from a maiden to a wife, frequently proves as marvellous as any in Ovid!—one remarkable diſagreement I muſt not however omit noticing: the approach to death is thro' the narrow, agonizing portal of pain, but the wide, golden-hinged, * harmonious-opening gates of extaſy invite the votaries of Hymen. That death calls our lot of joy or miſery for eternity, tho' it be a doctrine, which many have (perhaps juſtly) heſitated to adopt, ſeems at preſent the prevailing opinion. Marriage, with at leaſt as much certainty, determines our happineſs on this ſide the grave; and as the ſlaves of vice in this world are ſuppoſed to endure eternal torments in the next, thus I believe the conjugal ſtate will afford few comforts to thoſe, who have paſſed a ſinful celibacy, and entered that ſolemn engagement, not from pure motives of virtuous love, but actuated by ſordid avarice, or impelled by the tyranny and caprice of the paſſions.—If I miſtake not 'tis dr. Johnſon, who, with his uſual ſplendor of diction, calls death 'a diſruption from viſible nature:' 'tis a laceration of all the [illegible] lunary ties of affection, affinity or eſteem, and the commencement of relations of a more exalted and awful nature. Matrimony may be alſo ſaid in a great degree to rend, or rather relax, the ties of paternity and conſanguinity, but ſubſtitutes the ſofter ligaments of love. The idea of filial duty grows cold, or ceaſes to operate, and a dearer connection engroſſes every faculty and feeling of the ſoul. 'For this cauſe ſhall a man leave father and mother, and ſhall cleave unto his wife.'

The vain purſuits and imperfect pleaſures of life, gradually loſe their allurements as death gains ground, and at length totally diſappear. In this point the ſimilitude is peculiarly and painfully exact, as marriage uniformly proves the grave of deſire, and frequently, alas! even that of love.

Scarce any one but has learned to call life a probationary period, during which man is qualified to merit, and prepare himſelf for the enjoyment of, more refined felicity than earth can furniſh, or human nature receive. Celibacy may be thus termed a ſtate of trial and preparation for the more perfect comforts of connubial life;—that condition, where the affections of the heart have full play, and which bids faireſt for the refined, yet limited, pleaſures attached to mortality. This idea may receive additional illuſtration by comparing thoſe who, from cold maxims of prudence, and an effeminate fear of engaging in, *what are called* the cares of the world, remain long unmarried, and are content to carry the degrading diſtinction of *old batchelors*,—to men who arrive at extreme old age: every day deprives them of ſome one of their few remaining comforts, and its place is ſupplied by an infirmity before unfelt; whilſt he, who, obedient to the dictates of nature and love, in the ſeaſon of youth, unites himſelf to ſome congenial boſom, exchanges the ſolitary, ſtoical ſenſations of celibacy for the ſublime and ſocial tranſports of conjugal love!—Here I perceive my matrimonial zeal has betrayed me into a deviation from my title, and inſtead of purſuing marriage and death thro' all their *phaſes* of reſemblance, I find I have

NOTE.

* *The ſatirical reader may poſſibly attach a meaning to this epithet, as here applied, which Homer or Milton never dreamt of.*

have been drawing a collateral parallel between celibacy and life.——Such of my readers as are friends to the cauſe, will overlook this error; but as it is probable that in the further proſecution of this compariſon, I might again offend, and again have occaſion to ſolicit indulgence, I ſhall juſt beg leave to add one hint and have done. Some there are who, with inconſiderate violence, and without any reflection, ruſh, 'uncalled,' and 'unprepared' into this holy union!—Theſe may very properly be denominated 'ſuicides in matrimony,' nor can they reaſonably hope for more happineſs here, than ſuicides in a literal ſenſe, may be ſuppoſed hereafter to enjoy. For ſuch, were I allowed to chooſe as a friend, I ſhould feel at a loſs, which to prefer, the bridal, or the winding-ſheet, and I believe I ſhould aſſiſt with more pleaſure at their obſequies than their nuptials!

B. C. March, 1806. J. M.

Sketch of the late Edward, Earl of Kingſton.

For Walker's Hibernian Magazine.

THE avidity with which we peruſe the memoirs of foreigners, and the tribute we are ſo ready to give to the merit aſcribed by the variety of writers of the preſent day, to the perſonages they introduce into their works, makes native merit often be overlooked, and we give a kind of ſanction by this unmeaning predilection, to prohibit almoſt altogether the memoirs of our own illuſtrious countrymen, whoſe lives perhaps would grace the hiſtoric page, and encourage an emulation amongſt the great men of our land, to imitate their good example.

Unequal indeed is the writer of the preſent ſketch, to hand down the character of the late earl of Kingſton to poſterity; it would require an abler pen to do juſtice to his virtues, and the many amiable traits that diſtinguiſh him. 'Had he lived in the vicinity of the Britiſh metropolis, he would not have eſcaped notice; and ſome of the periodical works of the day, would at leaſt give him a page; but living generally amongſt his tenantry in a remote part of this kingdom, the knowledge of his virtues was confined to few, and thoſe of a claſs little calculated to encreaſe the voluminous page of hiſtory, and from their locality inadequate to convey their remarks to an extended circle.

He was born in the year 1726, and at an early period of life purſued a military courſe, and held a commiſſion in the black horſe, commanded by colonel Ligonier. We know little remarkable to diſtinguiſh him during the few years he had been in the army; but it is not probable that he deviated from the accuſtomed routine, of what generally occupies inexperienced youth, and perhaps taſted ſome of the diſagreeable hours of life, which improvidence and want of knowledge of mankind, occaſions to thoſe who launch into the world without any guide but the bent of their own mind.

But it would be unjuſt as well as ungenerous to draw any inference with regard to his character from this early period of exiſtence, but paſs on to that time, when a matured underſtanding ſeemed to confirm what he would continue to be, and the ſober hours of more experienced years be ſpent in ſhewing to the world the inclinations which predominated in the heart.

He was created an earl in 1768, being the firſt in his family, who I believe originally came from England in remote times, with ſome ſucceſsful invader.

The circumſtances of the late earl were by no means flattering for a man of rank, until a law ſuit was determined between him and his brother, and he then became quietly ſettled in the family ſeat near Boyle; he then became a governor of the counties of Roſcommon and Sligo, regularly attended the ſeſſions, of the *then* Iriſh parliament as a peer; his influence alſo extended to one knight of the ſhire for the county, and his borough of Boyle returned two members of parliament; ſo that he was poſſeſſed of a tolerable

degree

degree of influence in both houſes of the legiſlature.

The multitude of titles that have diſtinguiſhed the preſent auſpicious reign, it may be preſumed have not always anſwered the expectation of our illuſtrious ſovereign; who no doubt in conveying the coronet to an untitled head, would wiſh that a dignity compatible with that honourable gift of royalty was kept up to by the perſon who obtained it, which alas! is not the caſe in ſome inſtances.

But in the preſent inſtance never was a title conferred more deſervedly; he was an ornament to the Iriſh peerage, and never for baſe motives deſerted his country's real intereſts. With regard to a queſtion which has occaſioned variety of opinions, namely, catholic emancipation; his only fear in not granting all, proceeded not from bigotry, but as he was a zealous ſupporter of the conſtitution, he was fearful of innovation, when he thought any of its vital principles were in danger; and from that motive, though there might be no cauſe for his apprehenſions, was his conduct grounded.

However his catholic tenantry revere his memory, and had no reaſon to doubt his good wiſhes and his friendſhip. He was religious, but not a bigot; the mild and tolerant principles of chriſtianity were engrafted deeply in his heart, and a long life exhibited the fruits of this divine principle.

At the era of volunteering in the year 1797, when invaſion was apprehended by this country, he raiſed a corps of volunteers in his town, and ſhewed every zeal for uniting with thoſe patriotic bands for preſerving his native country from our inveterate foe.

When a change of circumſtances induced government to embody the militia of the county, his lordſhip though with hoary locks, commanded a regiment of militia—the Roſcommon, and informing them at their commencement, though it muſt be remembered how ballotting for men for that ſervice was reſiſted by the common people, who had got falſe ideas concerning the act of parliament; and in many counties in conſequence of ſuch miſrepreſentation, it was found almoſt impoſſible to have an effectual force, or raiſe the quota of men; yet ſo beloved was his lordſhip by his tenantry and the county, that in a few days his lordſhip's regiment was complete; without the arts of either inveigling the men by ſtratagem, or dragging them from their cabin by force.

In this ſhort ſketch it would be impoſſible to give even a tolerable outline of his lordſhip's character; or take in the many munificent acts which diſtinguiſhed a long life.

I ſhall therefore conclude this account with barely ſtating; that with regard to his perſon he was above the middle ſize, dignified and poliſhed in his manners; he never met the poor man with a ſupercilious look, but rather accommodated himſelf with praiſeworthy humility to his inferiors; whilſt at the ſame time he never deſcended from his rank as a peer, to any mean or pitiful act; he befriended at all times real want; and if his charities were not as extenſive, or as often emblazoned in the public prints, as ſome of the honourable and right honourables of the day, to catch the floating applauſe of a capricious public; yet his own poor tenantry have occaſion to remember the many private charities which he adminiſtered amongſt them; ſome of which ſtill continue; though his ſon the late Robert, earl of Kingſton, who ſucceeded him in his eſtates, died ſome years ſince. Edward, earl of Kingſton, the ſubject of the preſent ſketch, died in the year 1797, aged 71 years. It would be wrong in this place not to notice that at the joint expence of Jane, viſcounteſs of Oxmantown, and the hon. lady Eleanor King, two of his lordſhip's daughters, a very handſome monument of black and white marble is erected to his memory in the pariſh church of Boyle. The monument riſes in a pyramidical form to a conſiderable elevation; the arms of the family, with the motto *(Spes tutiſſima Cœlis)* is at the top; about the centre are two female

figures

figures in weeping attitudes, one erect, the other sitting, with her hand embracing an urn, with the following motto inscribed thereon:

The sweet remembrance of the just
Will flourish, when he sleeps in dust.

The statuary has done his part, but the writer of this is sorry that the further inscription on the monument is poor, and not at all adequate to the merits of the deceased peer.

Abbey Boyle, April 2, 1806. W. P.

For the Hibernian Magazine.

A Sketch of the Life of Honoria; the Author of the Happy Recluse. As written by himself.

THERE is no part of polite literature which affords mankind greater pleasure than biography, as it tends to exhibit something very amusing to the understanding, as well as improving to the heart. 'Know thyself:' was considered as a sacred saying come from Heaven, and mr. Pope remarks, 'that the knowledge of mankind is man.' But how can he be seen so clearly as in the mirror of history. It is remarked by dr. Johnson, 'that every biographer, is better able to write his own life, than others are to do it for him.' He certainly must be able to collect materials from his own knowledge, and if impartial, he can best judge of his own actions.

Honorio was born on the 11th of March, 1767, of honourable parents in the west of England. His father was a clergyman of the established church, the rector of the parish of Elworthy forty years; who discharged his function with the greatest punctuality. He led a regular, sober, and pious life; free from all bigotry and enthusiasm. He copied his sermons chiefly from the celebrated works of archbishop Tillotson, and in the latter part of his life was partial to the writings of dr. Wilson, the late pious bishop of Soder and Man. Honorio can trace his lineal descent from a prelate who was the bishop of Worcester and Winchester successively, and who zealously opposed the puritanic ministers in the reign of Charles II.

The mother of Honorio was the daughter of a merchant of London who traded to the East Indies, and who became acquainted with his father when on a visit in the neighbourhood. The acquaintance terminated in a marriage, to which Honorio owes his existence in this world, and for which he is under obligations to the Almighty. The place of his nativity was situated in a beautiful valley, which had the command of a view of the Bristol channel, and the neighbouring hills; it was about ten miles from Taunton Deane, a town remarkable for its cleanliness and elegancy.

As Honorio considers piety as almost coeval with the existence of some children, so he is very thankful for the appearance of it as soon as he began to speak, for he has heard his mother say, that he generally exclaimed before his meals, 'God bless my food!'

He was likewise free from lying, and every appearance of profaneness; and if his mother had not been too indulgent he would sooner have improved in reading. He was placed in a neighbouring boarding-school in his eighth year, where he began the rudiments of learning amongst children of the first respectability; as for instance, sir John Trevellyan's son, and others in the west of England. Honorio was so fond of his mother that he left that school abruptly, for home was very much coveted. Soon after he was placed at a boarding-school, in a small town called Watchet, not far from his father's house, where he learned reading more perfectly, and the branches of writing and arithmetic. It was at one of the vacations of this school, that he was importuned by captain Y——, who was on a visit at his father's house, to learn by rote, all dr. Watt's hymns for children, which seasoned his mind with that piety, which has not left him to the present day, and which has been his greatest comfort in life. Captain Y—— was admitted by the father of Honorio, as a perfect stran-

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ger, as his houſe, according to his circumſtances, was the common receptacle for the miſerable. The appearance of the captain likewiſe prepoſſeſſed him in his favour; who had the advantage of a liberal education, and who had been acquainted with foreign countries. After he had ſtaid with him for ſome months, Honorio's father releaſed him from an unexpected arreſt for a ſum to a conſiderable amount, eſcorted him to Taunton, and left him in the ſtage for London.

Having acquired the branches of an Engliſh education, Honorio was placed at the public grammar-ſchool of Taunton, under the direction of mr. Hurley, a clergyman of great reſpectability, and the rector of St. James's church of that town. It was at this ſchool that Honorio obtained the knowledge of the rudiments of the Latin language. His maſter was a good tutor, but not regular in his diſcipline, as on any provocation it was cuſtomary with him to kick the boys about the ſchool; ſo that he does not remember ever to have ſeen him uſe either a birch or a ferula, the uſual inſtruments of puniſhment. His paſſion exceeded all bounds on any particular occaſion. Whilſt reſident in this town, as Honorio, did not board at the ſchool, he became acquainted with a young lady for whom he conceived a great affection, though ſo very young; ſhe was the daughter of alderman H—— who afterwards was choſen twice lord mayor of the city of London, and was a principal banker of that metropolis; ſhe was on a viſit at her aunt's. Miſs H—— was poſſeſſed of great partiality for Honorio, and admitted him to an interview with her; but as he ſoon afterwards left Taunton, the intimacy broke off. Honorio was not inſenſible to the paſſion of love, and would no doubt have matured it by years, if a ſpeedy removal had not taken place. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the pleaſure ariſing from an early attachment in life, and when ſuitable it ought to be indulged. The cuſtom of foreign countries, therefore, is not to be blamed of marrying young, for it prevents much miſchief; for the warmth of affection is beſt known in the early part of life.

Honorio was afterwards placed at the public grammar-ſchool of Tiverton, a neat town, not far from Exeter in Devonſhire. It was at this ſchool that he made any proficiency in the Latin claſſics, and attained a decent knowledge of Ovid and Cornelius Nepos; he went through the lower ſchool, and had the advantage of a private tutor. The ſchool of Tiverton had been very renowned for the education of young gentlemen from different parts of England. Bampfield Moore Carew, and others were ſcholars in it. The famous Carew, who afterwards was choſen the king of the Gypſies, whoſe life is publiſhed, and who is of courſe very well known as one of the greateſt impoſtors that ever lived. Honorio ſtudied with the ſon of ſir Archibald Elijah Impey, one of the judges of the Eaſt Indies, and others of the greateſt reſpectability. Whilſt he was in this town, he became acquainted with a young lady who attended the church where he was accuſtomed to go. She was fond of him to an exceſs, and though virtuous in the extreme, admitted him to the greateſt familiarity. There was every thing in this attachment which foreboded real happineſs, as the relations of both parties would not have been againſt it; but it pleaſed Providence to take her from this world, by a rapid conſumption. Honorio was inconſolable for her loſs, as miſs K— poſſeſſed every qualification requiſite to make the marriage ſtate happy. She was ſtrictly pious, very ſenſible, and gave evidence of a ſweetneſs of temper, as well as amiable manners in her common behaviour. Honorio was at this time influenced by a great degree of religion, ſo that he regularly attended the monthly ſacrament at the church, and preparatory to its celebration he faſted a whole day from all food: he alſo read a number of devotional books, amongſt which was the New Whole Duty of Man, and the New Week's Preparation before Sacrament; and all this reading did by no means exclude

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the ſchool exerciſes, as he roſe early every morning, ard redeemed time for religious purpoſes. It was almoſt impoſſible to be ſo very devout, and not to be expoſed to a degree of enthuſiaſm, eſpecially at an early part of life. The ſectariſts did all in their power, eſpecially the anabaptiſts, to draw Honorio from the eſtabliſhed church, and they thought no doubt to ſucceed on a warm imagination. Honorio has reaſon to lament the influence of enthuſiaſm at that period of his life, as it led him from rational piety to adopt ſentiments (according to his preſent opinion) detrimental to the welfare of mankind. Theſe ſentiments had reſpect chiefly to the arbitrary decrees of the Deity, which in courſe of years Honorio has recanted, as inconſiſtent with the free agency of man. Whilſt he was thus purſuing learning, with a view to the univerſity, it pleaſed Providence to remove his father—the circumſtances of his death were very ſtriking. He had been to dinner at a neighbouring pariſh, where he officiated as curate, preparatory to a funeral, at which he attended; but as he was preceding the corpſe to the church, and repeating the ſentences at the beginning of the church ſervice for the dead, he was ſeized all of a ſudden with a paralytic ſtroke, and fell down dead before the corpſe and the numerous attendants, with the prayer book in his hand, to the great ſurprize of all preſent. Another clergyman was ſent for to bury the corpſe, and his father was removed to a neighbouring houſe. Thus the ſituation of Honorio was rendered precarious, as his ſupport at ſchool depended upon the life of his father, as well as his future proſpect of the univerſity. Thus Honorio was obliged to leave Tiverton, and to remove to the grammar ſchool of Kingſton upon Hull, in the north of England to finiſh his education. The maſter of that ſchool, was mr. M— a clergyman of eminent piety, and a lecturer of the old church of that town. Mr. M— was very paſſionate, but took great pains with his ſcholars. It was under him that Honorio learned the Greek language, and read Virgil and Horace, together with all Cicero's works in Latin. Being thus qualified, and having thoughts of holy orders, it was thought the archbiſhop of York would not refuſe ordination; but he poſitively refuſed it, however well qualified the candidate might be, without an univerſity education. Thus circumſtanced, Honorio was obliged to relinquiſh all hopes of the church, and apply himſelf to the education of youth; an office which he has diſcharged for a number of years, though he muſt acknowledge with much imperfection.

Honorio in reviewing his life, has reaſon to acknowledge the treachery of his affections, in leading him imperceptibly from the path of duty. The paſſion of love has been to him the ſource of great pleaſure, but at the ſame time it has been to him the cauſe of much miſery. 'Strong affections make ſtrong affections,' is a maxim known from painful experience.

The warmth of Honorio's imagination has likewiſe betrayed him into the wild mazes of enthuſiaſm; but he never degenerated from rational religion, from any baſe motive; and therefore the flights of fancy will not be imputed criminal to him. He has on this occaſion only to lament, that he is not more wiſe from paſt experience, and more cautious of religious impreſſions.

Honorio has likewiſe to lament a degree of credulity in the courſe of his life. He has been too ſanguine in forming connexions; conceiving that whatever profeſſions mankind made that they were ſincere. Not conſidering, that in general, to miſtruſt them; and that the more ſmooth the tongue is, the more poiſon may be conceived. He, therefore, from painful diſappointments would place unlimited confidence in that Being, who will never forſake him; but whoſe goodneſs is like himſelf always the ſame, and who is engaged to bleſs all who truſt in him, and who is 'the ſame yeſterday, to-day, and for ever!'

March 11th, 1806. HONORIO.

Journal

Journal of the Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Continued from Page 235.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *Feb.* 27.

THE five millions exchequer bills' bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Sir J. Mansfield delivered the opinion of the judges on three queſtions referred to them relative to the witneſſes againſt lord Melville. It appeared from their remarks, that their lordſhips were divided in their ſentiments; ſome contending that a witneſs could not demur to queſtions on a criminal proſecution, the tendency of which went to eſtabliſh a civil demand againſt himſelf; while the contrary doctrine was maintained by others. The two firſt queſtions they conſidered as one, and as too undefined to be capable of a preciſe anſwer. With reſpect to the third queſtion, they were unanimous in their opinion, that the evidence could not be repelled. The chief juſtice then delivered in the opinion in a written form, expreſſing in ſubſtance that the judges could not anſwer the two firſt queſtions, on account of their generality.

Lord Holland expreſſed himſelf diſſatisfied with this opinion, and a long converſation enſued; after which it was agreed that the judges ſhould tomorrow be called on for their opinions ſeparately.

28.] The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion, to the five millions exchequer bills' bill, and the annuity bills of lady Nelſon and ſir Richard Strachan.

The judges delivered their opinions on the ſubject of lord Melville's witneſſes; baron Graham and juſtices Chambre and le Blanc were of opinion, that a witneſs was bound to anſwer every queſtion, with the exception of ſuch as would expoſe him to a criminal proſecution or a penalty. Juſtices Groſe, Lawrence, and Rooke, maintained, that a witneſs was not bound to anſwer queſtions that involved his pecuniary intereſts. The further hearing was poſtponed to next day.

SATURDAY, *March* 1.] Their lordſhips proceeded in hearing the opinions of the judges upon the queſtion of the obligations on witneſſes to give evidence which might involve them in civil or criminal difficulties.

Mr. baron Thompſon was of opinion, that a witneſs was not bound to anſwer any queſtion which might ſubject him to be ſued, or proſecuted, either in perſon or eſtate.

Mr. juſtice Heath expreſſed a contrary ſentiment.

Sir Archibald Macdonald thought that juſtice ought not to be prevented by a witneſs refuſing to diſcloſe every thing he knew, even though it might involve him in an action at law.

Sir James Mansfield combated the opinion of the lord chief baron, and cited many authorities to ſhow, that a witneſs could in no reſpect be compelled to impeach himſelf.

There being thus eight judges in the affirmative, and four in the negative,

Lord Stanhope expreſſed his regret at the difference of opinion among the judges. The difficulty could be got over by a bill that he intended to bring forward, the purport of which was to allow the examinations to be fully taken, and the queſtions to be fully anſwered, but the evidence not to be divulged. He read the title of the bill, which was brought up, and read a firſt time.

The lord chancellor, lord Eldon, and lord Ellenborough, all concurred in thinking that a declaratory act on the queſtion as it ſtood decided by the judges, was all that could be done at preſent.

Lord Stanhope perſiſted, and his bill was ordered to be read a ſecond time.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S SEAT IN THE CABINET.

3.] The earl of Briſtol prefaced his motion with obſerving, that it would, if adopted, have a great effect in rendering the government as popular as it deſerved

deserved to be from the talents which composed it. With respect to the question, the more it was considered, the more it would be found not only unwarranted by precedents, but directly in opposition to the best principle of the constitution. He disclaimed any partial or unworthy motives. He had as high a respect as any one for the integrity, the talents, and the information of that lord. He had no objection to his belonging to the great body of the privy council, but it was the close association between a judge and the ministers of the crown that he disliked. Since this appointment had taken place, he had devoted much attention to the subject, and he was able to find but one single instance of a common law judge having been a cabinet minister. It might be objected, that the person who held the seals was a judge, and that the propriety of his having a seat in the cabinet was never questioned. But the case was different; the chancellor stood upon quite other ground; he was a great political servant of the crown; and although the property of the subject often came under his decision, yet it never extended to his life or liberty. After many references to the statutes, to shew that the appointment was unconstitutional, he concluded with moving, 'that it was expedient, for the due administration of justice, that none of the common law judges should be members of the cabinet council.'

Lord St. John assured the mover that he could not have taken any step more agreeable to ministers. He was aware that some how or other the present motion had created a great sensation in the public mind; but he could prove that there were many precedents for what had been done. He showed that by the statute of the 4th of Edw. III, the council was composed of the chief justices of either bench; that lord chief justice Lee was a member of the council in 1746, and lord Loughborough in 1780. He proceeded to argue against the motion from analogy, and instanced the conduct of magistrates in the commission of the peace, who daily take examinations, commit offenders, and afterwards attend at their trials.

Lord Eldon said, he considered the question to be of the greatest importance. The appointment of lord Ellenborough was certainly not illegal, but there were reasons which made it inexpedient; for it was not enough that the administration of justice should be perfectly pure and uninfluenced by government, but it should even go beyond the reach of suspicion. He added, that had he been in the situation of lord chief justice, and been offered a seat in the cabinet, he should probably have accepted of it; but when he should have heard the objections that had been now urged, he would have resigned it. He thought that the best way of disposing of the question was, to leave it to the consideration of the noble lord himself, and he was convinced the result would be more satisfactory both to his own feelings and those of the public.

The earl of Carlisle said a few words in favour of the appointment; and considered opposition to it as a ridiculous zeal for reformation.—He was followed by

Lord Boringdon, on the opposite grounds: he contended that the constitution had been practically much changed in modern times, and that the appointment was inexpedient, as it might happen that a chief justice, who should discharge his functions in the king's bench with the most unblemished purity, might still be impeached for his conduct as a minister, and taken away from that attendance which was due from him to the public in the situation of a judge.

Lord Sidmouth agreed that the question was of the greatest constitutional importance; but he denied that it was illegal, and defended the conduct of his majesty's advisers, who had recommended the measure. He quoted a long list of precedents in support of his opinions; and concluded with expressing his conviction that the motion could produce no beneficial effect.

The debate, or rather conversation, was

was continued to a very great length; the ſpeakers were, lords Mulgrave and Hawkeſbury in favour of the motion; and lords Caernarvon, Auckland, Holland, and Grenville, againſt it.

Lord Grenville particularly ſtated, that it was he who ſtrenuouſly adviſed his majeſty to admit lord Ellenborough into the cabinet.

At length the queſtion being put, the lord chancellor declared that the non-contents had it, and no diviſion was demanded.

6.] Lord Tyrawley took the oaths and his ſeat.

7.] The annual qualification indemnity bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Lord Holland, in conſequence of a bill being introduced declaratory of the law reſpecting the compelling of witneſſes to give evidence, withdrew his witneſſes' indemnity bill.

10.] Lord Holland preſented a petition from the debtors confined in the king's bench, praying relief; and moved that it lie on the table.

Earl Moira obſerved, that both himſelf and their lordſhips were too much occupied at preſent to attend to an alteration in the law reſpecting debt; but if any peer would bring in an inſolvent bill, it ſhould have his ſupport.

The lord chancellor ſaid, that his preſent avocations were ſo numerous that he could not attend to the ſubject; but that if an inſolvent bill were introduced at a future period, it would have his moſt attentive conſideration.

11.] The houſe was occupied in contention reſpecting the clauſes of the witneſſes' liability bill.

12.] Some proviſoes introduced by lord Eldon in the declaratory bill occaſioned a long converſation; after which they were carried, and that and ſeveral other bills forwarded in their reſpective ſtages.

23.] Lord Auckland moved, that lord Melville be furniſhed with a copy of the new article of impeachment againſt him, and be required to put in his anſwer to-morrow fortnight.

17.] The marquis of Blandford was introduced, and took his ſeat as baron Spencer.

Earl Stanhope moved that the order of the day for a committee on his 'bill for the diſcovery of truth' ſhould be diſcharged, and a freſh order made for the day after the receſs; which was acceded to.

18.] Lord Collingwood's annuity bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

19.] The woollen manufacturers' bill was committed, without hearing counſel in behalf of the journeymen, in conſequence of ſome obſervations from lords Spencer and Ellenborough, ſhewing the impropriety of the oppoſition to the meaſure; but an order was made that their counſel ſhould be heard on the third reading of the bill.

The declaratory bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

20.] After counſel had been heard in ſupport of the petition againſt the woollen manufacturers' ſuſpenſion bill, the bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

21.] The Scotch bankrupts, foreign troops indemnity, militia pay and allowance, American intercourſe, wood importation, and ſeveral other bills, were read a third time, and paſſed.

22.] Their lordſhips met at half paſt three, and black rod was ſent to deſire the attendance of the commons. The ſpeaker, and nearly the whole lower houſe, immediately attended at their lordſhips bar; when the royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to a number of public and private bills.—The commiſſioners were, lord chancellor Erſkine, lord Walſingham, and lord Auckland.

24.] Viſcount Melville delivered in his anſwer to the tenth, or additional, article of impeachment*. In his anſwer,

N O T E.

* *Tenth article of impeachment of high crimes and miſdemeanors againſt Henry lord viſcount Melville:*

'*That Henry lord viſcount Melville, after his majeſty had, by letters patent, bearing date the 19th day of Auguſt 1782, given*

ſwer, his lordſhip proteſts againſt the article as contrary to all precedent; but, confiding in the juſtice of his cauſe, he aſſerts that he is not guilty of the charge; reſerves to himſelf all legal objections againſt the ſame; and prays to be delivered from that and all other charges of the ſame kind.

25.] On the replication of the commons to the anſwer of lord Melville being received,

Earl Fitzwilliam moved that the 29th of April ſhould be fixed for the trial of that nobleman.—Ordered.

Lord Grenville moved the thanks of the houſe to ſir John Thomas Duckworth, his officers and men, for their conduct in the action on the 6th of February laſt. It had always been his opinion, that parliamentary honours ſhould not be made too cheap; but he thought this to be one of thoſe occaſions on which they could not be withheld. Five ſail of the enemy had been attacked by a Britiſh ſquadron, poſſeſſing a ſmall ſuperiority, and the whole of the five ſail had been captured or deſtroyed. It would ſeem as if, for the laſt few years, the ſkill and valour of the Britiſh navy had been increaſing; each action exceeded in brilliancy that which preceded it, until at laſt its glory had reached a pitch which it had never attained before.—The queſtion was carried *nem. diſ.*

The duke of Norfolk paid ſome high compliments to admiral Calder, who, with an inferior force, had obtained a victory over the enemy, and was deſerving of ſome mark of legiſlative approbation; but it being repreſented that the ſubject was irregular, unleſs couched in the form of a motion his grace diſcontinued his obſervations.

27.] Lord Holland gave notice, that he ſhould next week bring in a bill for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

Lord Grenville, after obſerving on the importance of avoiding all unneceſſary delay in the trial of lord Melville, and of giving every accommodation to the whole houſe of commons and the public, moved an addreſs to his majeſty, praying that he would order the preparation of a place in Weſtminſter hall for the ſaid trial.—Agreed to.

28.] Lord Grenville brought down a meſſage from his majeſty, ſtating his intention of ſettling a penſion of 1000l. per annum on ſir J. T. Duckworth.

N O T E.

given and granted unto him the office of treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, did on divers days and times, between that day and the 5th day of January 1784, *and alſo on divers days and times between the ſaid 5th day of January* 1784, *and the 1ſt day of January*, 1786, *take and receive from and out of the monies from time to time iſſued or paid to him, as treaſurer or as ex-treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, from his majeſty's exchequer, or ſome other ſources, for naval ſervices, divers large ſums of money, amounting together to a large ſum, to wit*, 27,000l. *or thereabouts; and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the ſame to his own uſe, or to ſome other corrupt and illegal purpoſes, and to other purpoſes than thoſe of the public naval ſervices of this kingdom, to which alone the ſame was lawfully applicable; and did continue the ſaid fraudulent and illegal converſion and application of divers of the ſaid ſums of money, after the paſſing of the act of parliament for the better regulating the office of treaſurer of his majeſty's navy.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *Feb.* 27.

MR. FRANCIS made his promiſed motion for papers relative to India.—Ordered.—He was followed by

Lord Folkſtone, who moved for an account of all penſions and gratuities beſtowed by the India company from 1793 to the preſent period.

VOLUNTEER RETURNS.

Mr. Whitbread prefaced his motion by obſerving, that we had been taught to entertain the higheſt hopes from the volunteer ſyſtem; but he queſtioned whether, on the day of trial, it would be found to juſtify our expectations.—There might be corps which had reached a high ſtate of diſcipline; but it ſhould be our buſineſs to enquire, what dependence was to be placed on the volunteers as a body. Beſides, the ſyſtem was attended with great expence;

and

and it was of importance to know whether the country derived from it proportionable benefit and ſecurity.—When he had formerly given notice of the preſent motion, he had himſelf intended to bring forward certain reſolutions founded on the information that might be received; but this taſk he now reſigned with pleaſure to miniſters. He then moved, that there be laid before the houſe, 'returns of the different volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, giving an account of the number of effective men, and deſcribing their ſtate of diſcipline and fitneſs for actual ſervice, with the names of the officers;' which was ordered.

Lord Henry Petty moved for leave to bring in a bill, to prevent the treaſurers, and other officers of public boards, from lodging the public money in any other than the bank of England. Any neglect or deviation from this duty he propoſed to puniſh with a heavy penalty. The offices to which he alluded particularly, were the poſt, the exciſe, and ordnance offices. He admitted that the laſt had made an order to this effect; but he thought it better that the public money ſhould be ſecured by an act of legiſlature. Leave was given.

28.] After a converſation on India affairs,

Mr. Vanſittart moved, that there be laid before the houſe, an account of the increaſe or diminution that had taken place in the official ſalaries in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 1ſt of January 1805, to the 1ſt of January 1806, ſpecifying the amount of ſuch increaſe or diminution, with the authorities on which they have been made.—Ordered.

MONDAY, *March* 3.] Mr. Sheridan, admiral Markham, mr. Courtenay, and col. M'Mahon took the oaths and their ſeats.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. S. Stanhope, after decidedly expreſſing that he had no deſign of commencing any oppoſition to the meaſures of adminiſtration, that his mind was free from all party motives; and deſcanting at length on the importance of keeping the cabinet council far from the influence of the judges, moved the following reſolutions:—'That it is expedient that the functions of a miniſter of the crown be preſerved diſtinct from thoſe of a judge at common law.—2. That the members of the cabinet council are the confidential miniſters and adviſers of his majeſty.—3 That it is a practice peculiary inexpedient, and tending to render the adminiſtration of juſtice leſs ſatisfactory, if not leſs pure, to unite in one perſon the offices of a privy counſellor and of a judge at common law.'

The converſation then took exactly the ſame turn as in the upper houſe.

Mr. Bond replied to the mover at great length; his ſpeech abounded in quotations and extracts from various ſtatutes, to ſhow that the meaſure was perfectly juſtifiable; and he concluded by moving the order of the day.

Mr. Canning made ſome rather ſevere remarks; he diſclaimed any wiſh to abridge the ſovereign of his privilege, or any diſreſpect towards the nobleman who was the ſubject of the motion. The laſt ſpeaker had extolled the independent ſpirit of his lordſhip by ſtating, that he had refuſed to accept the high office of lord chancellor, in preference to the ſeat he had in the king's bench; but he owned he was at ſome loſs to underſtand where lay the independent ſpirit, in declining a place of precarious tenure, from which he would be removeable at the pleaſure of the crown, and retaining a place for life independent of the crown: but although the independence of the judges upon the crown was ſettled by act of parliament; yet by conferring upon the judge the poſt of a cabinet counſellor, that independence was done away, becauſe he was appointed to a place from which he was removeable at the pleaſure of the crown; and if it was aſked whether or not there was any thing very deſirable in the appointment, no man could doubt the fact, who knew any thing of the hiſtory of recent events; for it was notorious, that at leaſt upon four occaſions, the office of a cabinet

a cabinet counſellor was a deſirable thing. He would admit the ſituation of a chief juſtice of the king's bench was every thing that had been ſtated of it by the laſt ſpeaker; but what he feared was, that if this appointment was continued, all future chief juſtices of the king's bench would conſider their ſeats not as independent of the crown, but as a ſtarting place for new objects of preferment.

Mr. Fox, in a long ſpeech, ſupported the principle upon which lord Ellenborough had been introduced. His opinion of a cabinet was, that it was a meeting of perſons high in office, to converſe upon public affairs, and to give advice to the king, and even to converſe upon ſubjects on which it might not be fit to give ſuch advice.—They are ſimply miniſters, taking advice themſelves of thoſe whom they deem it prudent to conſult, though not according to any legal inſtitution. The beſt mode of reſponſibility was, to make the agent reſponſible. If a cabinet were held to recommend to the king to command a miniſter to do a particular thing, the voice of that cabinet would be no juſtification to the miniſter. It was as privy counſellors, and not as cabinet counſellors, that reſponſibility attached. After a variety of other remarks, he concluded a very forcible ſpeech, by declaring, that he never heard a caſe ſo little applicable to the conſtitutional points ſuppoſed to be endangered. He did not court oppoſition; but if gentlemen were determined to oppoſe, he hoped they would always chooſe ſuch queſtions as the preſent.

Lord Caſtlereagh ſpoke at ſome length in reply to mr. Fox, and in defence of mr. Stanhope's reſolutions.—He was followed by

Lord H. Petty and mr. Sheridan againſt it: the latter gentleman made ſeveral ſarcaſtic obſervations on the ſpeeches of mr. Canning and lord Caſtlereagh; whoſe oppoſition he attributed to diſappointment at the loſs of their ſituations.

Mr. Wilberforce ſupported the motion:—after which the houſe divided on the amendment, Ayes 222—Noes 64—Majority againſt the original motion 158.

4.] Lord J. Townſhend took the oaths and his ſeat.

After ſome petitions from the woollen manufacturers had been laid on the table, and ſome other private buſineſs diſpoſed of,

Mr. Whitbread preſented a report from the committee for managing viſcount Melville's impeachment, ſtating the neceſſity of an additional article of charge; upon the ground that they had diſcovered that, on the 5th of April, 1793, viſcount Melville had applied different ſums, to the amount of 23,000l. and upwards, to his private purpoſes; but by ſubſequent payments had reduced it to 7,600l., of which the committee could not find any traces of repayment. Ordered to lie on the table.

5.] Mr. Whitbread brought up a ſpecial report from the committee for conducting the impeachment againſt lord Melville. It ſtated, 'That the ſaid committee having occaſion to examine as a witneſs for the ſaid impeachment, Alexander Trotter, who was employed under lord Melville, when treaſurer of the navy, the ſaid A. Trotter had refuſed to anſwer their interrogatories.'

The report being read, mr. Whitbread moved, that it be entered upon the journals, and alſo that the ſaid A. Trotter be committed to the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms.

Sir W. Elford hoped that mr. W. would not perſiſt in a meaſure of ſo much ſeverity towards mr. Trotter, who, he had authority to ſay, felt the profoundeſt reſpect for that houſe and its privileges; that it was not from any feeling derogatory to that reſpect, that he declined anſwering any queſtions, but from a full perſuaſion that his anſwers would tend materially to his private injury; and that he had refuſed to anſwer by the advice of ſome highly reſpectable legal characters.

Mr. Whitbread replied, that the committee, upon the fulleſt deliberation, were unanimouſly of opinion, that the

the questions they put to mr. Trotter were not of a tendency in any degree injurious to himself; neither did they act precipitately in urging forward this special report.

The motion was then carried, and the serjeant at arms ordered to attend the committee with mr. Trotter, whenever his presence should be required.

6.] Mr. Whitbread asked for the mercy of the house towards Alexander Trotter, who, he stated, had this day answered all questions put to him in a satisfactory manner.—The petition of mr. T. having been read, he was ordered to the bar, and after a severe reprimand from the speaker, was discharged.

The marine mutiny bill was read a third time and passed.

7.] After several petitions of a private or local nature had been presented, and different accounts moved for,

Mr. Whitbread moved the additional article of impeachment against lord Melville; which is in substance as follows:—'That lord Melville, after his majesty had granted to him the office of treasurer of the navy in 1782, did, on divers days, up to 1786, receive out of the money issued from the exchequer, divers sums, amounting to 27,000l. and did apply the same to corrupt and illegal purposes; and did continue the same misappropriation, after the act for regulating the office of treasurer of the navy had passed *.'

Mr. Whitbread then moved that this article be taken into consideration on Monday, which was agreed to.

10.] The additional article of impeachment against lord Melville being engrossed, was ordered to be presented to the lords.

Mr. Tierney brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend an act for lessening the expenses of candidates at elections. He prefaced it by saying that the object of the act in question was, to exempt candidates from the enormous demands to which they were liable, as charges for travelling expenses of voters; and to prevent the system of bribery and corruption, which, under the pretence of such charges, might be carried on, as candidates were often put to the expense of 30l. or 40l. for each voter conveyed from a distant part: the consequence was, that no person of moderate fortune, however respectable his talents and character, could pretend to stand the contest for a county against a wealthy rival. In short, no man, under the liability to such expense, could set up for a county, who was not prepared to spend in the pursuit more than the fee simple of his qualification; nay, without being prepared to squander from 10 to 40,000l. in the contest. He descanted at some length on the abuses at elections; and in the course of his speech, suggested that the forty shilling voters should be disfranchised, as the comparative value of money had decreased since the time of Henry VI. in the proportion of 15 to 1; or else that those who possessed a freehold of 30l. per annum should be compelled to go once in seven years to vote at their own expense. He concluded by observing, that the construction for which he contended, was the only principle which could cause the admission of men of sound principles, moderate fortunes, and interested in promoting the commerce, the agriculture, and the general welfare of the land, instead of being excluded, by men without talent, principle, or any feeling in the welfare of their country.

Mr. Fox expressed his opinion to be different on some points from the mo-

ver,

N O T E.

* *The circumstances which led to the above-mentioned proceeding were discovered by the examination of the books of mr. Douglas, deceased, who was paymaster of the navy prior to the appointment of mr. Trotter; part of the money had been paid to lord Melville's account at his banker's, and part issued to supply the wants of the mercantile house of Muir and Atkinson; repayments had taken place of considerable sums, but still there appeared a deficiency due from lord Melville. The report of the committee states, that at the moment when lord Melville proposed the very bill to prevent the misapplication of the public money, he was himself a debtor to the public, and continued so.*

ver, particularly in reſpect to the abridgment of forty ſhilling freeholders; but he profeſſed his willingneſs to agree to any competent regulation.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Johnſtone, in moving for India papers, obſerved that it was neceſſary the houſe ſhould turn its attention to the mode in which India had been governed. He conceived that our allies, the nabobs of Oude and Arcot, great part of whoſe territories had been wreſted from them under different pretexts, were kept in greater ſubjection in their own capitals than the kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria under Bonaparte. He added, that lord Caſtlereagh had often expatiated on the advantages of the former ſyſtem of government, but they were never realized? on the contrary, it appeared, that our affairs in India were ſo diſtreſſed, that 200,000l. had been ſtopped from the treaſure deſtined for China, and 50,000l. borrowed from the government of Madras, to help to defray the arrears of pay to a number of irregular troops, which are kept up at an expenſe of 60,000l. per month, and whoſe ſupport is ſtated to be much more injurious to the company than their hoſtility in the field could be. He then took a review of the various treaties entered into by the marquis Welleſley with the native powers, moſt of which he thought highly impolitic; and concluded by moving for copies of certain letters on the ſubject.

Mr. Fox obſerved, that it was unuſual for the houſe to interfere in this manner with the executive government, when there was no reaſon to ſuppoſe, that any ſyſtem had been adopted which was contrary to their wiſhes. He deprecated the manner in which the papers had been moved for, and ſaw no reaſon for the anxiety that had been expreſſed.

Meſſrs. H. Addington, Grant, and Huddleſtone, ſpoke to the ſame effect.

Lord Temple defended marquis Welleſley.

Mr. Francis entered at great length into his own political life, and the great ſervices he had rendered the company. He declared that he ſhould henceforth decline coming forward on thoſe ſubjects; but he would leave to others the duty of protectig India. He had protected it for a long time, with all his might: but he found it an unthankful office; and for the future, he would endeavour to protect Great Britain from that embarraſſment which the derangement of the Indian finances might bring upon her.—The papers were ordered.

11.] The hon. mr. Dillon addreſſed mr. Fox, and obſerved, that it was rumoured he had altered his opinion with regard to the claims of the catholics in Ireland; and it was alſo ſaid, that the catholic body had reſolved for the preſent to poſtpone the proſecution of their claims. He hoped, therefore, he would give him ſome ſatisfaction on theſe points, as the tranquillity of the country was materially intereſted in the ſubject.

Mr. Fox replied, that he doubted much the propriety of putting any ſuch queſtions on the authority of floating rumours; but that the proper way of obtaining an anſwer to ſuch queſtions, would be for the country to judge of his future conduct from the paſt.

Mr. Paul moved for copies of papers relative to the attacks on Bhurtpore, and a copy of the treaty concluded between the marquis of Welleſley and the rajah.

Earl Temple entered at ſome length upon a defence of marquis Welleſley; and inſiſted that his conduct towards the rajah had been generous and dignified, while that of the latter was full of duplicity.

Mr. H. Addington followed on the ſame grounds; and was very ſevere on the conduct of mr. Paul.

At the requeſt of the hon. W. Pole, brother of the marquis Welleſley, mr. Paul ſtated that his charge would be 'with reſpect to the ſeizure of terri-'tory in Gauzerat.' The papers were ordered.

The Iriſh duty bill was read a third time and paſſed.—Adjourned.

13.] Lord Collingwood's family annuity bill was read a third time and paſſed.

14.] The ſugar drawback, and woollen manufacturers' ſuſpenſion bills, were read a third time and paſſed.

Alderman Prinſep brought forward a motion, the object of which was to ſhow what portion of our Eaſt India commerce was diverted into other channels. He did not wiſh foreigners to be excluded from the trade; but it was an alarming fact, that their trade was to that of the India company as three to one. He concluded with moving for a liſt of the neutral ſhips which had cleared out from the different ports of Britiſh India ſince the year 1800.

Mr. C. Grant juſtified the foreign trade, which, he ſaid, it was neither our intereſt, nor in our power to prevent.

Mr. Fox expreſſed his opinion againſt the production of the papers; on which the alderman withdrew his motion.

In a committee of ſupply, mr. Calcraft moved the following reſolutions reſpecting the ordnance:—1ſt, the ſum of 2,957,000l. for the expenſe of the ordnance of the land ſervice for 1806—2d, 129,000l. for the ordnance for the ſea ſervice for 1806—3d, 130,000l. to make good the ſaid ſum advanced for the ordnance, in exchequer bills.—4th, 697,000l. for the expenſe of the ordnance in Ireland.—Mr. C. alſo mentioned, that, in the courſe of the preſent year, there would be a dimunition of expenſe in this department, to the amount of 130,000l. —The reſolutions were agreed to.

17.] The mutiny, militia pay, ſubaltern's and adjutant's bills were read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Whitbread moved, 'that there be laid before the houſe an account of an application for an item of 20,000l. contained in the navy eſtimates for 1806, to be placed at the diſpoſal of the commiſſioners for reviſing the civil affairs of the navy, and of the mode of its application.' He prefaced his motion by obſerving, that the commiſſioners of inquiry, who had ſat for three years, and who had performed the moſt laborious duty, and had made many journeys, but had only expended 5,000l. while the commiſſioners of reviſion, who had only ſat fourteen months, had demanded and obtained 20,000l.

Lord Caſtlereagh explained, that the commiſſioners of reviſion were employed by the executive government, and had nothing to expect but pecuniary compenſation; while the commiſſioners of inquiry being employed by parliament, might obtain more honourable rewards. The accounts were ordered.

On the report being brought up from the committee of ſupply, general Tarleton made ſome remarks on the tardineſs of the new miniſtry in bringing forward their plans relative to the army; the object of which went to ſhow, that the additional force act was by no means ſo bad a meaſure as had been repreſented; and that it would be deſireable to remove the depôt from Woolwich to Leiceſter, to ſecure it from the enemy in caſe of a ſucceſsful invaſion.

Lord Caſtlereagh expreſſed his hope, that it was the intention of the preſent government to follow up the plans of their predeceſſors for the defence of the eaſtern coaſt. He alſo thought it neceſſary that ſome information ſhould be given relative to the project for amending the additional force act.

Mr. Windham declined entering into any explanations; but obſerved, that it was likely the additional force act would form no part of the new ſyſtem.

After ſome farther converſation, in the courſe of which mr. Fox proved, that in the military plan propoſed by mr. Pitt in 1804, a much longer time had elapſed between the firſt notice and its production; the reſolutions of the committee were agreed to.

Mr. Paul moved for a variety of papers, reſpecting the conduct of marquis Wellеſley; and after a long diſcuſſion, he diſtinctly ſtated, that it was his intention to prefer a charge of having illegally applied 1,500,000l. of the public money to purpoſes not ſanctioned by the company; and alſo to applying 25,000l. a year, illegally, to purpoſes

of oſtentation and ſplendid profuſion, in his official eſtabliſhment, which ought to have come out of his own ſalary.—The motions for the different papers were carried.

18.] The American intercourſe bill was read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Alexander brought up the report of the committee of ways and means of Monday night, granting 10,500,000l. and 1,500,000l. towards the ſervice of the year, by loans on exchequer bills.—The reſolutions were agreed to.

In a committee on the bill enabling his majeſty to accept the voluntary ſervices in Great Britain of the Iriſh militia, the blank was filled up with the words '25th of March, 1807.' Thus the act will expire in twelve months.

19.] A new writ was ordered for Kilkenny, in the room of the right hon. W. Ponſonby, raiſed to the peerage.

The Scotch bankrupt bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

The houſe was afterwards occupied in a long diſcuſſion for and againſt the propriety of withholding certain papers, reſpecting the Bhurtpore charge againſt marquis Welleſley.

20.] The Iriſh militia ſervice bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

21.] On mr. Tierney's motion for the ſecond reading of the treating amendment bill,

Meſſrs. Fuller and Morris ſeverally expreſſed their objections to the meaſure, on the ground that it went to diſfranchiſe the majority of electors in the country parts; and that a man with a 40s. freehold, who acted without any corrupt motive, had as great a right to vote, as one whoſe freehold was valued at 40l.

Mr. Francis ſaid, he wiſhed his friend, mr. Tierney, would explain, and reconcile the principle of the bill with thoſe principles on which he had formerly acted, when he, as well as mr. Francis, belonged to the ſociety called the 'Friends of the People;' for he could not believe that mr. T. would abandon the ſentiment of that ſociety, 'May we never forget our principles in proſperity.'

Mr. Tierney ſaid, that he never deſigned to propoſe any alteration in the qualification of voters that might tend to diminiſh their number. On the contrary, he rejoiced that there were ſuch ſmall freeholds, and that they had increaſed conſiderably of late years.

Meſſrs. W. Dundas, Johnſtone, Leith, captain Herbert, and lord Porcheſter, objected to the principle of the bill; and when mr. Tierney had replied, the houſe divided, when there were—For the ſecond reading 73—Againſt it 17—Majority 56.

22.] Mr. ſpeaker attended at half paſt three: when the black rod brought a meſſage from the lords, deſiring the attendance of the houſe to hear the royal commiſſion read.

Mr. ſpeaker, and nearly the whole of the houſe, proceeded to the lords. On their return, mr. ſpeaker informed the houſe that the royal aſſent had been given by commiſſion to lord Collingwood's annuity bill, the Engliſh and Iriſh ſugar drawback bills, marine mutiny bill, land force mutiny bill, the annual indemnity bill, the wood importation bill, the militia ſubaltern officers' bill, the foreigners' enliſting bill, the Greenland whale-fiſhery bill, the Yorkſhire courts' bill, and ſeveral private bills.

24.] Sir S. Romilly and two other members took the oaths and their ſeats.

The ſolicitor general and mr. Sheridan were added to the committee for drawing up articles of impeachment againſt lord Melville.

Mr. Whitbread moved that the anſwer of lord Melville to the laſt article of impeachment be referred to the committee for their opinions. He afterwards reported, that the committee had conſidered of the anſwer, and ſtill declared, that lord Melville is guilty of the crimes alledged in their laſt article of impeachment; and that they are ready to prove the ſame; and that the ſaid report be the replication of the commons, to the ſaid anſwer

Meſſrs.

Meſſrs. Roſe and Huſkiſſon made ſome remarks on the intention of lord H. Petty to bring forward the ways and means before the military eſtimates were before the houſe, tending to ſhow that the practice was totally irregular.

Lord H. Petty anſwered, it was his only wiſh to put the houſe fully in poſſeſſion of the objects of public expenſe, and the ways and means by which he propoſed to meet them; and to give them an opportunity of conſidering them, before he ſhould call for their final deciſion. He ſhould propoſe only a part of the ways and means in the firſt inſtance.

Mr. Pole propoſed ſome amendments in the bill for regulating the office of treaſurer of the ordnance.—On this ſubject

Mr. Huſkiſſon obſerved, that for a conſiderable time before the deceaſe of mr. Pitt, a project was not only in contemplation for the eſtabliſhment of effectual checks, ſuch as were now propoſed, on the expenditure of the public money in the ordnance department, and in every other public office, but that the plan had been long acted upon, and only awaited an opportunity of parliamentary regulation.

Lord H. Petty anſwered, that ſuch a plan had only been thought of by the late adminiſtration, in conſequence of the reports publiſhed by the commiſſioners of naval inquiry.

In a committee of ſupply, it was reſolved, that a grant of 50,000l. ſhould be given for carrying on the Caledonian canal;—10,000l. for roads on the Highlands;—5,000l. for military roads in Scotland;—48,000l. for convicts;—29,000l. for ſtationary;—10,000l. for reprinting the journals of the houſe;—144,000l. for French emigrants.—Various ſums were alſo granted for other miſcellaneous ſervices.

25.] The exchequer bills' bills were read a third time and paſſed.

Mr. Grey, after expreſſing in animated terms his high ſenſe of the important public ſervice performed by ſir J. Duckworth, and the admirals, officers, and men under his command, moved to them the thanks of the houſe, which was carried, *nem dis.*

Mr. Roſe obſerved, that it ought to be added, that the ſhips now taken or deſtroyed, formed a part of 109 ſhips of the line, which the enemy had loſt, in conſequence of the ſyſtem adopted by the adminiſtration which lately went out of office.

On the ſubject of lord Melville's trial, it was ordered that the houſe do attend as a committee on that trial.

26.] In a committee of ſupply, mr. Vanſittart moved that a vote ſhould paſs for diſcharging the principal part of the loan of 3,000,000l. for ſix years, from the bank, for the renewal of their charter, which was agreed to.

The Cape of Good Hope trade bill was read a third time and paſſed.

On the motion of mr. Whitbread, that the houſe do attend the trial of lord Melville,

Mr. R. Dundas ſaid that the effect of the motion, if adopted, would be to induce the lords to addreſs his majeſty, that Weſtminſter-hall be fitted up as the place for conducting the trial. But there were objections to ſuch a meaſure, on the grounds of expenſe and inconvenience. The delay produced by ſuch a mode of conducting the trial, would produce great inconvenience, and perhaps oppreſſion. Were the trial to take place at the bar of the houſe of lords, if any queſtion ſhould ariſe on the ſubject of the evidence, it would be only neceſſary for the managers to withdraw, and their lordſhips could decide on the ſpot, and without delay; but if the trial be conducted in Weſtminſter-hall, when any ſuch queſtion ariſes, the lords muſt ajourn to their own houſe, for the purpoſe of deciſion. Delays of this kind, which might be frequently expected to occur, would protract the trial three times longer than if it were conducted at the bar of the houſe of lords.

Mr. Tierney obſerved, that the ends of juſtice might, indeed, be attained by a trial at the bar of the houſe of lords; but not with the ſame ſatisfaction to the public mind. He had always prefer-

red

red the trial by impeachment, as more applicable to the high rank of the perſon accuſed, and the nature of the charges brought againſt him; and for the ſame reaſon, he thought that the trial ſhould be conducted with every poſſible ſolemnity; ſo that the public might be convinced that no rank or ſtation, however high, could protect any man from a ſolemn deciſion.

Meſſrs. Bankes and Roſe ſpoke in favour of the trial at the bar of the lords; and lord H. Petty and mr. Whitbread for fitting up Weſtminſter-hall, that the trial might have greater publicity.

Meſſrs. Fox and Grey were of a ſimilar opinion; and the motion was carried without a diviſion.

28.] The meſſage relative to ſir J. Duckworth was delivered; after which lord Petty gave notice that he ſhould ſpeedily bring forward a motion for providing for the family of the late lord Nelſon.

THE BUDGET.

Lord Henry Petty proceeded to ſtate the ſupplies that would be neceſſary for the year; and the ways and means by which it was propoſed to meet them. He began by taking a view of the financial ſituation of the country for ſome years back; and ſhowed that on the 1ſt of January, 1806, the amount of the funded debt was 517,280 000l., and there had been redeemed by the commiſſioners for the reduction of the national debt, 123,476,000l. He afterwards ſtated, that the unfunded debt, which in January 1805, was 20,305,586l., had increaſed laſt year 2,863,161l.; but that the intereſt and extinction of this debt would be accompliſhed by the ſinking fund.—The permanent taxes amounted to 52,535,971l. from which, after deductions for different miſcellaneous ſervices, there remained of the conſolidated fund 30,730,321l. upon which was charged the intereſt of the national debt, amounting to 23,172,730l. it therefore appeared, that the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund, which would go to the extinction of the debt, amounted to 7,566,591l. which bore to the whole debt a proportion of 1 to 68. After an eulogium on this fund, he proceeded to detail the ſums required for the different ſervices of the preſent year, and alſo the ways and means, according to the abſtract. He then ſtated, that the moſt productive of the war taxes was the property tax, which, though not the moſt perfect, was nevertheleſs now regularly eſtabliſhed. It was propoſed at preſent, that this tax ſhould be raiſed to ten per cent. He thought it would be better to carry it at once to that point, which might be conſidered as its limit, than to proceed by gradual augmentations. In the execution of this act, the inconvenience, delay, and frauds which prevailed, were principally owing to the many exemptions. It was propoſed therefore to take away thoſe exemptions; but as that would bear hardly on a claſs that were entitled to the ſupport of the houſe, he meant to propoſe that they ſhould be indemnified in another manner. The claſs that he thought ought to be protected from ſuffering by this alteration, were ſmall tradeſmen and ſmall annuitants. Thoſe who lived ſolely by the profits of their labour, were circumſtanced differently from the landed gentleman, or the man of perſonal property; that it was an eaſy matter for the latter claſs to add labour to property, (if they choſe it,) but it was difficult for the other claſs to add property to labour. Small annuitants, after they had paid their property tax, upon producing at the tax office the will or document under which they held an annuity not exceeding 50l. per annum, the tax office ſhould be authoriſed to make repayments. He added, that the bank had agreed to receive tax upon the dividends, which would be a great facility in the execution of the act. He ſhould alſo propoſe a new mode of aſſeſſment of two years together, and calculated that this alteration in the tax would yield five millions in addition to its produce at preſent.

The other increaſe of the war taxes, would be on the cuſtoms and exciſe duties (excluſive of wine, which he ſhould conſider

consider as a new tax,) by an addition of 25 per cent. from one fourth to a third of those at present paid.—Sugar would receive an addition of 15 per cent. on the consolidated duty. The gross amount of increase by customs would be 700,000l the increase by excise 300,000l. which would be principally raised on tobacco (6d. per lb.) —The new taxes and their estimated produce, were as follow:—On wine, 500,000l.—Pig iron, 500,000l.——Equalization of tea duty, 70,000l.—Appraisements, 66,000l.—Making a total of 1,136,000l.—He added, that the debt of the civil list amounted in January last to 158,000l. which he proposed to discharge out of the proceeds of the ships captured previous to the war.—He concluded with the following recapitulation:—

Supplies.—*Navy*, exclusive of the ordnance sea service, 15,281,000l.—*Army*, England and Ireland, 18,500,000l.—*Ordnance*, England, including ordnance sea service, 3,911,000l. Ireland, 807,000l.—*Miscellaneous*, England, 1,500,000l.—Ireland, 670,000l.—*Arrears of Subsidies*, 1,000,000l.—*Vote of Credit*, England, 1,400,000l. Ireland, 600,000l.——Joint charge, England and Ireland, 43,669,000l.—Add England's separate charges; East India company, 1,000,000l. Deficiency malt duty, 1804, 340,000l. Ditto, Ways and Means, 1805, 1,707,000l. Interest on exchequer bills, 100,000l. To pay off 5l. per cent. 1797, 5th April, 1806. 700,000l. Ditto 10th October, 500,000l. Total supplies, 48,916,000l. Deducting on account of Ireland, 5,297,528l. the residue is 43,618,472l.

Ways and Means: malt and personal estate duties, 2,750,000l.——Grants from proceeds of ships captured prior to the war, 1,000,000l.—Lottery, 380,00l.—Surplus of consolidated fund to 5th April, 1807, 3,500,000l.—War taxes (deducting 1,500,000l. as likely to be outstanding at 5th April, 1807, 18,000,000l.——Loan, 18,000,000l.——Total, 43,630,000l.

His lordship having concluded his speech, with some observations on the economical proceedings of the present ministers, and the credit which they deserved for their systems of inquiry into abuses.

Mr. Rose insisted that the credit of those institutions was due to the late government; in which he was supported by mr. Huskisson and mr. S. Bourne.

Mr. Long begged to know how the sum of 90,000l. payable as interest on the loan from the bank was to be provided for?

Lord Henry Petty answered by exchequer bills.—The several resolutions were then agreed to.

29.] Messrs. Huskisson, Long, and Canning, complained, that lord H. Petty had stated, that the late ministers had left a deficiency of 5,800,000l. to be provided for by their successors; when the fact was, that the assets left in hand, to answer any demand which might be made, were greater than the amount of such claims.

Lord Temple expressed his conviction, that if lord H. Petty was present, he could explain the matter alluded to. —His lordship entered at the instant; but the conversation dropt.

On the report of the committee of supply being brought up, mr. Babington objected to the property tax; and inquired whether the exemptions were to apply to the clergy, military, and annuitants for life?

Lord Henry Petty answered, to the two former only, and not to the annuitants.—The resolutions were read a first and second time, *pro forma*, and the debate adjourned till Monday.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

On the Death of Mrs. Smyth, of Drumcree.

PEACE to her shade, be her's eternal rest,
Whose soul was calm as ocean's glassy breast;
Whose eye beam'd charity; whose hand bestow'd
The balm of pity!—while her bosom glow'd
With all that virtue, all that worth inspir'd,
And all that soft humanity admir'd!

No

No vain ambition, no forbidding pride,
E'er sway'd her heart or could, ev'n once misguide;
Pure as the breath that fans the May morn rose,
Discretion's path her steady judgment chose—

How lov'd in life, in death now mourn'd, the tide
Of gen'ral sorrow to her fall ally'd,
When bursting at the awful last farewel;
Spoke more than busts, or monuments can tell!

But who can paint the husband, as he view'd
And with strain'd eyes a long-lov'd wife pursued?
Who draw her offspring's attitude of woe,
When grief's excess forbade their streams to flow?
Be ours the Grecian painter's art to hide
The Father's feelings, as the daughter dy'd.

PHILOMELUS.

Acrostic. To a very young Lady.

'*MUTTERING* my wayward fancies, crazed with care,' *
In love's soft quarrel fated still to fail;
Say shall I, fair one!—for my peace too fair!—
Sooth my soft anguish with a scripture tale?—
—† Rebecca's son, when by maternal age
Admonish'd, fled an elder brother's rage,
Cheer'd from above, to Laban's land he mov'd,
He saw thy charming namesake—saw and lov'd.
'Ere Rachel's hand should crown the youth's desires,
Laban seven years of servitude requires;
Mistruthless Jacob yields—the ord'al flies,
Curtail'd by hope—he claims the well-earn'd prize:
More cruel still!—e'en then by night betray'd,
Oh! fraud to love!—he clasp'd another maid!—
—Reluctant, yet with patriarch patience steel'd,
Require such hard probation and I yield;
Oh! may no Lea then defraud my arms,
Nor rigid father still withhold thy charms!—

B Connell, March, 1806. J. M.

Lines extempore, on Reading an Account of an Apparition lately seen in the Rotunda Gardens.

UNFEELING boy! say why thy angry shade,
Delights to torture thus the woe-worn maid?—
Too great her anguish sure, condemn'd to prove
The pangs of hopeless, disappointed love!—
—Should death (which Heav'n avert!) ere Hymen's day,
From love and R——l snatch my soul away,
And fate the melancholy joy afford,
To hover round that form in life ador'd,—
No awful sounds should discompose her rest,
Nor midnight visions terrify her breast;
Bent o'er my beauteous charge, with tender care,
Celestial dreams I'd prompt to sooth my fair;

N O T E.

* *Gray's Elegy.*
† *Genesis,* xxix.

Religion's holy beams should gild her woes,
And love's fond whispers lull her to repose,
Peace—resignation—to her breast be giv'n,
And hope bleft cherub! lift her soul to Heav'n!

30th *Dec.* 1805. J. M.

To Emma.

'*I seek the muse's healing spell*
For griefs that still with absence dwell.'

ARENSIDE.

THESE shades and moss-clad cliffs among,
Soft let the Sapphic lyre be strung;—
Slow—plaintive, let the measures move,
That sooth the pangs of absent love.

The maid I mourn appears to view
Sweet as the rose-bud gem'd with dew,
And her soul-speaking eyes divine,
Those radiant gems of morn outshine.

Her heavenly bosom gradual heaves,
Fairer than foam of rushing waves;
Whilst round, her hair's contrasted gloom
Rivals the raven's glossy plume.

Her breast, in youth's elysian prime,
The softer virtues swell sublime;
The mountains snow—tho' pure must prove
Faint emblem of my purer love!—

—Celestial guardians! thro' life's way,
Ye Heav'n-deputed Genii! say,
What vista, picturesque and wild,
Now woos the foot of fancy's child?

What warbling grove or echoing dell,
Supplies the soft, melodious swell?
'Mid what deep-sequester'd glade,
Musing roves the raptur'd maid?

For oft the tender child of feeling,
From Fashion's vain enjoyment's stealing,
Sought the solitary walk,
By gloomy shade or grey-brow'd rock.

Sweet mild evening to the muse,
And sweet the dawn with all its dews;
Grateful the music of the groves,
When spring awakes the feather'd loves.

Sweet when o'er the feeling page,
Sympathetic souls engage;
When genuine nature, void of art,
Holds a mirror to the heart.

But absent from my Emma's arms,
Creation loses half its charms;
An arid waste the landskip lies,
And night perpetual veils yon skies.

No more the artless, woodland choir
Arouse my emulative lyre;
The tuneful pow'r in act now slumbers,
Nor inspiration prompts my numbers.

In Spring's gay garb the valleys dress't,
No longer glad my callous breast;
Nor dawn delights, nor eve's mild shade,
When distant from my lovely maid.

Pat.

Pale, feeble on my couch I lie,
And ſcarce have vigour left to ſigh,
Oh! fly my Emma! fly to ſave,
For grief exhauſted ſeeks the grave!

Thy melting breaſt let anguiſh move;
And pity's ſighs give birth to love;
Ah! come! in mercy, come to ſee
A heart that doats on—dies for—thee!

No ſolace if thy tongue will give,
Nor bid the languid ſuff'rer live,
At leaſt attend my parting breath,
And cloſe thoſe beamleſs eyes in death.

Ah! then thou'lt ceaſe to be ſevere,
And ſhed, perhaps, a pitying tear;
That tribute to my ſorrows giv'n,
Will add a reliſh to my Heaven!

B. C. April, 1806. J. M.

A Valentine. Inſcribed to Miſs B—ch—n, of Limerick.

TO greet the new-born, blooming year,
What vary'd flow'ry ſweets appear!
The little birds begin to ſing,
And nature ſmiles to welcome ſpring.

Yet theſe, dear Julia, ſoon decay;—
The ſongſters on the leafy ſpray
Will ſilent ſit, nor heed the year,
Nor ſweetly vary'd flow'rs appear.

Inconſtant theſe——but I will prove
Exemplar of unchanging love:
Entwine my faithful heart with thine,
And ever be thy VALENTINE.

February 14th, 1806.

Addreſs, intended to have been preſented to Mr. O'REILLY, *to ſpeak on the Night of his Benefit.*

IMPRESS'D with all that human breaſt can feel
When, ſwell'd with gratitude and ardent zeal,
Fault'ring I come, to offer up to you,
My thanks, my fervent thanks,—a tribute due.
When firſt a ſtripling into town I came,
A lowly candidate for *humble* fame;
Unknown, unfriended, as I *trudg'd* my courſe,
You took me up and *ſet me on a horſe*:
Proud of your gift, (yet thinking it my due,
For of your kindneſs then I little knew)
That horſe I bridled with ambition's rein,
And gallop'd madly over reaſon's plain;
Ruſh'd by the trees that bore induſtry's fruit,
Tramp'd down ſenſe and reaſon under foot,
Snuff'd folly's gale, with vanity elate,
Dath'd headſtrong onward to the *Theſpian gate*;
At which, *by truncheon ſtruck*, I long'd to be
A bleeding monarch in ſome *tragedy*.
Diſmounting then, hot with *theatric rage*,
My frantic paſſion forc'd me to *the ſtage*
And can I recollect without a tear,
That fatal day, when raſhneſs led me here!
When I forſook my home, like luckleſs child,
To ſtray an outcaſt thro' a deſart wild;
Or, as a bark unmoor'd on a rough ſea,
Toſs'd at the ſport of ev'ry idle ſpray;
Drove out to buffet with misfortune's tide,
Without a ſail, a rudder, or a guide.
Thus did I float, expecting ev'ry wave,
Would wath me off to an untimely grave.
By all forſook, diſclaim'd by ev'ry hand,
Diſown'd by kindred, far away from land.
Such was my *fate* upon *life*'s ocean droar,
When *you my Pilots* ſnatch'd me from deſpair;
Sav'd me from wreck, repair'd my damage all,
And *hush'd with* kind *applauſe each threat'ning ſquall.*
And now, whatever courſe I'm doom'd to take,
To foreign climes ſhould I my voyage make;
Still, ſtill, *my countrymen*, this grateful heart,
Will turn to you from earth's remoteſt part;
'My thoughts untravell'd,' ſtill muſt linger o'er;
Whilſt my ſoul anchors on *my native ſhore.*

April, 1806. HENRICUS.

Extempore Epigram. To a Perſon who mentioned that he had got the SHREDS *of a Production of mine, by which he would produce it to the* Public *in its true Colour.*

SIR, of invention I am ſure
That you are quite an Amateur,
The *Shreds* you ſpeak of therefore I,
Commit unto your *Nankeen Dye*; *
From which produced to both our friends,
'Twill doubtleſs anſwer *double ends*;
For at one view the ſelf ſame time,
They'll ſee *your colour*, and *my rhyme.*

26th *May*, 1806. HENRICUS.

BIRTHS.

AT Caſtle Durrow, county Kilkenny, the lady of Edward Canill, of Caſtlewood, Queen's county, eſq. of a ſon and heir.—The lady of Gilbert King, eſq. of Streamſtown, co. Weſtmeath, of a daughter.—At Limerick, the lady of George Maunſell, eſq. collector of that port, of a ſon.—The lady of Denis O'Meaher, eſq. of Kilmoyler, co. Tipperary, of a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

MR. B Fitzpatrick, of Hammond-lane, to miſs C. Millin, of Cole's-lane.—Peter Daly, of Proſpect Lodge, in the county of Galway, eſq. to miſs M'Evoy, of Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, with a fortune of 20,000l.—Mr. John Mehan, of Cook-ſtreet, baker, to miſs Catherine Nowlan, of Merchant's

NOTE.

* *Of which he is the inventor.*

Merchant's-quay.—Mr. Richard Scallion, ſon of mrs. Scallion, late of Thomas-ſtreet, grocer, to miſs Talbot, of the Merchant's-quay.—Henry Enſor, eſq. ſon of the late George Enſor, eſq, of Ardreſſe, in the county of Armagh, to miſs Eliza Connell, of Great Britain-ſtreet, Dublin.—Mr. John Maguire, quill manufacturer, to the agreeable widow Walſh, of Roſemary-lane.—In London, the right hon. lord Kinnaird, to lady Olivia-Letitia-Catherine Fitzgerald, youngeſt daughter of the late duke of Leinſter.—S. T. Moriarty, of Tralee, eſq. to miſs Byron, of William-ſtreet, only daughter of the late John Byron, of Lyons, eſq.—Joſeph Hart, eſq. of Portarlington, M. D. to miſs Sarah Bagot, daughter of Chriſtopher Bagot, eſq. of Nurney, co. Kildare.—Henry Perry, eſq. attorney, to miſs Yeates, daughter of the late Benj. Yeates, of this city, eſq.—John Hughes, eſq. to miſs Collins, of Denzil-ſtreet.—In Meelick church, Francis Bindon, of Limerick, to miſs Gabbett, daughter of John Gabbet, eſq.—Mr. Robert O'Brien, of Ballytuckle, to miſs Catherine Magrath, of Carrick-on-Suir.—At Thurles, Robert Conſtable, eſq. M. D. of Clonmel, to miſs Lanphire, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Lanphire, of Parkſtown, eſq.—In Peter's church, by ſpecial licenſe, William Colville, jun. eſq. of the Batchelor's-walk, to miſs E. Farran, youngeſt daughter of Charles Farran, of York-ſtreet, eſq.—By ſpecial licenſe, Richard Lyſaght, of Leeſon-ſtreet, eſq. to miſs Amelia Andrews, fourth daughter of John Andrews, late of Firmount, in the King's county, eſq.—Thomas Flint, of Dingle, eſq. to miſs Blennerhaſſett, daughter of the rev. John Blennerhaſſett, rector of Tralee.—George Drinane, eſq. to miſs White, daughter of Andrew White, eſq. both of the city of Cork.—By ſpecial licenſe, by the rev. Hen. Maxwell, the hon. and rev. Pierce Butler, third ſon of the earl of Carrick, to miſs Maria Sophia Vernon, third daughter of John Vernon, eſq. of Clontarf caſtle, co. Dublin.—John Boyle, eſq. ſurgeon, to miſs Phepo, daughter of the late Richard Phepo, eſq. of this city.

DEATHS.

GASPER ERCK, eſq.—In Portobello, mrs. Mary Ruckley.—At Norton, near Bridgnorth, Shropſhire, aged 42, mrs. Nock, relict of the late mr. John Nock, of Norton; and ſix hours afterwards, in her 17th year, miſs Nock, her only child.—At Letterkenny, doctor Blackwood.—Mr. John Conway, of Dunberg, near Ballynahineh.—At Ballymore, mrs. Blackwell, wife of mr. Blackwell, formerly of Belfaſt.—In Glaſgow, Archibald Grahame, eſq. banker.—At Jerſey, lieut. gen. Andrew Gordon, commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in that iſland.—In Henry-ſtreet, mr. Peace Martin.—At his houſe in Naſſau-ſtreet, mr. James Hewitt, goldſmith, late verger of the cathedral of Chriſt-church.—In Belfaſt, mr. Robert Crawford, aged 27, printer, formerly of Lurgan.—Suddenly, in Balliconnel, the rev. dr. Dillon, Roman catholic biſhop.—In Belfaſt, aged 24 years, Martin W. Mathews, ſon of mr. James Mathews, of that town.—At Dundrum, of a rapid conſumption, univerſally regretted, the young, amiable, and accompliſhed mrs. Ruſſell, wife of James Forbes Ruſſel, eſq. of Ardee-ſtreet.—With chriſtian fortitude ſhe bore the ravages of that dreadful diſorder; entirely reſigned to the diſpoſal of her creator, ſhe beheld her approaching diſſolution with a happy preſcience of her making one of the number of the bleſſed—for angels had already whiſpered,

'Siſter ſpirit, come away.'

—At Portſmouth, mr. Thomas Collins, comedian, of Drury-lane theatre.—At Drummore, near Magherafelt, the rev. Gabriel Stokes, formerly fellow of Trinity college, Dublin.—At Church-hill, near Moneymore, mr. David Sloan.—In Mary-ſtreet, mr. John Gilligan.—In Derry, lieut. Reed, of the royal navy.—At Lurgan, mr. John Flannagan, aged 72.—Lately at Milkſham, Wilts, mrs. Anne Yearſley, well known in the poetical world as the milk-woman of Briſtol.—At Feddyglaſs, near Raphoe, mr. Alexander Lowery.—At Mullingar, mrs. Farrington, late of Aughrim, co. Galway.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Petty

CHANCELLOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER

Engraved from an Original and Authentick Drawing